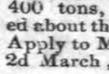
FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON. The fine teak Ship "ELIZA," of 400 tons, Captain MANN; will be despatched about the end of this month for that port.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co,---Bombay, 2d March, 1839.



FOR CALCUTTA Immediately touching at Tellicherry and Cannanore, the very fast sailing Ship FUTTY SALAM F. S. GILLET, Commander, for Freight or Passage apply to HAIJEE JACKRIA NOOR MAHOMED or Captain *Gillet*, at EDULJEE FRAMJEE'S Bombay Green.—Bombay, 2d March, 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND READY FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 2d March 1839.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARING CROSS. CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment, and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondants.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgements for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "Grindlay, Christain and Mathews."

SALE BY AUCTION.—ON Monday the 4th instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale, at his, Residence near the Cooperage, the neat and modern Household furniture Plate, Plated Glass and queens Ware of Captain SINCLAIR, (leaving the Presidency), consisting of Table, Desert and Tea Spoons, and Forks, Candlesticks, Breakfast and Dinner Sets, rich cut Decanters, Claret, Wine and Champagne Glasses, (latest fashion) toilet Bottles, Argand and Vase Lamps, richly carved Blackwood and Jackwood Tables and Couches, easy and other Chairs, Screens, and a variety of other useful Articles.

AT NOON, the Bungalow as it stands complete with Punkahs, Cheks, and Mats; it is situated in an extensive compound in a very desirable part of the Esplanade with occupancy from the 10th Proximo to the 15th of June.

No Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 2d instant.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday the 6th of March, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms the following assortment of valuable goods, Red Turkey Chintz, Jamdanines, about fifty Cashmere Shawls, of various colors and sizes; an Invoice of Saddlery, consisting of Carriage and Buggy Harness, Sommerset, Plain, and Ladies Saddles, spare headstalls Reins, Girths &c. &c. an Invoice of Fancy Stationary consisting of handsomely bound Albums, and Scrap Books, Artists pencil cases, a large color Box, bundles of pens, black edged visiting Cards &c. a variety of Officers and Serjeants sashes, Artillery, and Cavalry, Helmets, feathers and feather sockets, Shoe Buckles, a quantity of Cavalry boots, a button stamping machine, a few of Weiss Enema aparatus and Trusses, a large collection of Books, severa casks of Hibblewhites and Bass's Beer, and about 100 Barrels of Gunpowder.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by Public Auction on Monday next, the 4th instant, at their rooms, the remaining undisposed Household Furniture and Property of Major General BELLASIS, proceeded to Europe, viz.—Dining, Round, Dressing and Washing Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Tea Poys, Wardrobes, Hanging, Argand and Vase Lamps, Double and Single Wall Shades with and without Pans and Drops, Glass and Queen's Ware, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.—Bombay, 2nd March, 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 4th proximo at their rooms, a variety of articles consisting of Glass and Queen's Ware, Books, Tables, Chairs, Cots, China Sugar Jars, Iron Treasure Chests, Carpets, Mats, a small Pocket Sextant by Cary—a square Pianoforte, Child's Carriage, Double Poled Tent, Palanquin, Wearing apparel &c. &c.

At one o'clock several Arab Horses &c. belonging to an Arab Merchant.—Bombay, 2d March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A. Neat newly painted Buggy, with Hood in excellent repair and Arab Horse and harness Complete, for.....600 Rupees.

ALSO.—A Gray Carriage Horse.

For further particulars apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

FOR SALE.—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.—Courier Office, 2d March, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 2 MARCH, 1839. No. 3217.

MILLINERY, DRESS, AND CORSET MAKING.—MRS HYNES (late Evans,) begs to intimate to the Ladies of Bombay and Out-Stations, that any orders with which she may be favored in the above line, will be punctually attended to, and on very moderate terms.—

Colaba.---Third house from the Velard.

N. B. Materials furnished, or Ladies own materials made up.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday next the 5th Instant *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. Pieces of Flowered Lappetts, Blankets, Fine and Course Gauze, Flannel, Damaged Long Cloth, a quantity of imitation Jewellery, Books, a variety of useful articles of Household furniture, amongst which are handsome Circular Breakfast Table, a Jackwood Dining Table in three pieces and a pair of Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, Sundries &c.

AT NOON

At Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Bombay, 2nd Narch, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 12th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at his late residence Breach Candy *(near Dhackjee Dadajee's Temple)* the Household property and furniture of CAPTAIN SWANSON (at present with the Field Force Scinde) The same comprises Plated Ware, Glass, China, a handsome dinner Service, patern Blue and Gold, Argaund and Vase Lamps, a handsome Palanquin, Clock, Pictures, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Pier do. Marble do. Ottoman and Couches covered with Damask, Easy Chairs, Teapoys, *Bijouterie*, Dispense Furniture, Culinary Utensils, a large collection of Plants &c. &c.

Catalogues *will not* be published.

The property will be on view from Saturday the 9th Instant.—Bombay, 2d March, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Saturday the 23d Instant, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence the "*Shrubbery*," the Household Furniture and Property of the Honorable J. A. DUNLOP, Esq. leaving Bombay—The same consists of handsome Plated Ware, Glass, Breakfast, Dinner and Desert Services; handsome Household Furniture of every description; a very handsome Rose-wood "*Una Corda Patent Self Adjusting*" Pianoforte made by "*Robert Wales*"; Pedestal and Suspending Argand Lamps; a handsome Eight-Day French Clock; Wall Shades with cut Pans and Drops; a Patent Steel Spring bed for large Bedstead; a Mahogany Steel Spring Couch and a pair of Mahogany Easy Chairs upon the same principle; Dispense Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

ALSO.

A light Posting English Chariot with Harness, a double bodied Cabriolet Phaeton with Rumble (made to order for this country by "Fife" of Long Acre) and nearly new Harness; two pairs of Grey Carriage Horses; a Grey Saddle Horse; two Bay Saddle Horses, have been ridden by Ladies; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles; two Palanquins, &c. &c.

Further particulars will be given in future Advertisements, and Catalogues will be published.—No. 10, Forbes' Street, Bombay, 2d March, 1839.

FOR SALE "ON COMMISSION."

A Field Officers Tent, Bichoba and Necessary Tent—Price	Rs. 200
An Excellent Double Poled Tent of a particular construction, adapted for pitching and covering in on the Mahablushwur Hills, Price	Rs. 300
A double barrelled Gun by *Williams* (late foreman to *Purday*) in excellent order and case complete	" 350
A Rifle by the same Maker in case	" 350
A Highly finished French Rifle by "Chaubert" in case	" 350
A Handsome set of Jackwood Dining Tables in three pieces	" 80

Apply to BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.---Bombay, 2d March. 1839.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR.—IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED, A SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the House of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31*st January*, and the Civil and Indian Navy Lists to the 15th *February* instant.—Courier Office, 2d Mareh, 1839.

FIRST CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1839. Tickets of the above Lottery, for sale.—Those drawn on last day's drawing on the 28th February last upwards of two lacs drawn all in one day, and the actual sum risked but (220) Rupees every number drawn a blank being equal in value to thirty Rupees. Only two Tickets remaining unsold.

RICH STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of		100,000
1	Ditto of		10,000
1	Ditto of		5,000
5	Ditto of	2000 each	10,000
12	Ditto of	1000 each	12,000
10	Ditto of	500 each	5,000
		620 blanks at 30 Rs. each	18,000
50	Ditto of	200 each	10,000
380	Ditto of	100 each	30,000
380	Prizes		200,000
620	blanks		

1,000.

Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE Vyed; at the Office *Messrs. Leckie and Co.*

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. the following Wines of Superior quality.

From Messrs. Todd and Basanquet of London.

Champaigne-Quarts in Cases of 3 Dozen each @	Rs 35 P Doz.
Pints	6 " 18 "
Port Wine in Quarts	6 " 20 "
From Mons. B. Phelan of Bordeaux.	
Per Louisiana-Triton and George Cuvier.	
Chateau Segar in Cases of 1 and 3 Dozen quarts	22 "
Do. " Patent Bottles in Cases of.	
	1 Dozen each 23 "
Hermitage in Cases of 1 " quarts	18 "
Brandy "	2 "
Champaigne in Baskets of 1 Dozen quarts	40 "
Do. 2 " Pints	22 "
From Messrs. De Luis and Dumas.	
A small quantity of Superior Claret	20 "

A few Hhds. of choice old London particulars Madeira from Messrs. Newton Gordon Murdock and Co. and Scott Penfold and Co.

Also a supply of Superior Segars from Messrs. E. de Otadiu and Co. Manilla.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street.* Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 21*st February* 1838.

No. 124.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, paras. 1 @ 3 of the Honorable Court's letters No. 68, dated 19th December last.

Para. 1. We have appointed Mr. George Elliott Ashburner, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry on your establishment, provided he is not under the age of sixteen or above twenty-two years, and that agreeably to our Resolution of the 19th June 1833, he has not been dismissed or obliged to retire from the Army or Navy, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, on account of immoral or ungentlemanly conduct, and that he produce a certificate from the Medical Board according to the form transmitted with our letter, No. 13, in this Department dated the 23rd February 1838.

2. Upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars, we direct you to admit him a Cadet of Infantry, and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the East India Company.

3. His order of rank will be transmitted at an early opportunity.

No. 125.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract Paras. 1 @ 3 of the Hon'ble Court's letter No. 66, dated 12th December last.

Para. 1. We have appointed Mr. William Henry Seale, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry on your establishment, provided he is not under the age of sixteen or above twenty-two years, and that agreeably to our Resolution of the 19th June 1833, he has not been dismissed or obliged to retire from the Army or Navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, on account of immoral or ungentlemanly conduct, and that he produce a certificate from 23rd February 1838.

2. Upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars, we direct you to admit him a Cadet of Infantry, and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the East India Company.

3. His order of rank will be transmitted at an early period.

No. 126.---The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for information, the accom anying Extract, paras. 1 and 2 of the Hotlorable Conrt's letter No. 69, dated 19th December 1838.

Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, vizt.

Captain Thomas Gidley, } Captain George More.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, vizt.

Captain Windham Maunsell, for 12 months.
Captain W. C. Manesty .... } for 6 months.
Captain J. B. M. Gillanders, }

Bombay, Castle, 22*nd* 1839.

No. 127.---With reference to the Government General Order, No. 14 of the 7th ultimo. Lieutenant Kilner is placed under the control of the Inspecting Engineer of the Deccan.

No. 128.---Lieutenant W. Say, of the Horse Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd February* 1839.

No. 129.---Captain R. Foster, Superintendent of Roads and Tanks in the Concan, is directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Aden on duty, by the Hon'ble Company's Steamer "Berenice," on her approaching voyage to the Red Sea.

No. 130.---2nd Lieutenant C. Walker, is appointed Field Engineer at Karaack, to relieve 2nd Lieutenant Hart, who will return to the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 25*th February* 1839.

No. 131.---The order issued by the Officer Commanding at Aden, appointing Captain H. Stiles, of the Bombay European Regiment, to act as Bazar Master to the Force, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 27*th February* 1839.

No. 133.---Lieutenant A. A. Drummond, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, received charge of the Ordnance Store Department, from Captain W. Brett, on the 21st ultimo.

No. 134.---Assistant Surgeon W. Leggett, Civil Surgeon at Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to the Neilgherries, for the benefit for his health.

No. 135:---The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Captain F. Apthorp, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieut W. Jones, 20th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant W. H. Clarke, 2nd or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 15th February 1839.

No. 136.—The following arrangements by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, are confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Lieutenant Parr, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, is placed under the orders of the Senior Assistant Commissary General, for Commissariat duties, from the 14th December 1838, as a temporary measure.

The following Non-Commissioned Officers are placed under the orders of the Senior Assistant Commissary General, as a temporary measure, for Commissariat duties, and at a rate of pay of 25 Rupees per month each, to be charged in Contingent Bills, to have effect from the 5th December last.

Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal.	Lance serjeant, Toole.
	" Corporal, Evans.
	" " Newson.
	" " Smith.
Her Majesty's 17th Regiment.....	Serjeant Connaughton.
	" Hart.
	" Webb.

No. 137.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract, from the London Gazette, be published in General Orders.

Whitehall, 28*th October* 1838.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to Captain Frederick Apthorp, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, in the Service of the East India Company, on the Bombay Establishment, and late a Lieutenant Colonel in the British Auxiliary Legion, Her Royal Permission, that he may accept the Cross of a Knight of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic, which the Queen Regent of Spain hath been pleased to confer upon that Officer, in Testimony of Her Catholic Majesty's Royal approbation of his Service in the actions of the 10th and 15th March 1837, on the heights of San Marcos, Ormendi, and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed, provided nevertheless that this licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank or precedence appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms.

No. 138.—Captain Humffrey's, of the Madras Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 139.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department, 2nd Lieutenant H. Wood, of the Engineers is appointed Acting 2nd Assistant to the Superintendent of the Roads, &c. until further orders.

No. 140.—All Correspondence, Returns and Papers, connected with the Department of Public Works, Civil and Military, throughout the Presidency, heretofore addressed to the Secretaries to Government and to the Chief Engineer, are in future to be forwarded direct to the Military Board.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21*st February* 1839.

No. 12.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble Court dated 12th December last, No. 88, for information.

1st. We have appointed Mr. John Henry Disbrowe, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, on your Establishment.

2nd. His rank will be settled at a future opportunity.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd February* 1839.

No. 13.—The following temporary arrangements, and appointments are confirmed:—

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Lieutenant Webb, from the Hastings to the charge of the Hugh Lindsay, from the 12th January last.

Lieutenant Gordon, to the charge of the Hastings receiving Ship, and to be Superintendent of Pattamars and 2nd Member of the Standing Committee of Survey, from the 12th January last, as a temporary measure

Lieutenant Young, to the Schooner Constanee, from the 12th January last.

Lieutenant Jenkins, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir, F. Maitland, from 12th January last.

Lieutenant Campbell, to perform the duties of Mate, in addition to those of Lieutenant on board the Hugh Lindsay, from the 18th January last.

Captain Elder, and Lieutenant Anderson, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hugh Lindsay to Aden, from the date of the sailing of that vessel.

Captains Corsellis, Pottinger, and Del Hoste, with three Servants, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Semiramis, to the Indus, from the date of the sailing of that vessel.

Mr. Fallon to join the Semiramis as Clerk in charge, from the 28th January last.

Mr. Betham, to resume the duties of Acting Examiner of Indents, from the 28th January last.

BY THE SENIOR INDIAN NAVAL OFFICER IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Lieutenant Sharp, Mid-hipmen Roberts, Manners and Leeds and Clerk, Fallon, proceeding to the Presidency for duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Fort Field" from the 6th to the 27th January last, both days inclusive.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Williams, proceeding to the Presidency under arrest, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Fort Field" from 5th to the 27th January last, both days inclusi e.

Acting Lieutenant Draper, to perform the duties of Mate on board the Tigris, from the date of the sailing of the "Fort-Field."

Mr. Stockham, to act as Clerk of the Clive, vice Fallon, proceeded to Bombay, from the date of the sailing of the "Fort-Field."

Acting Lieutenant Campbell, to perform the duties of Mate of the "Clive," from the date of the sailing of the "Fort Field."

Assistant Apothecary White, four European Seamen and two Lascars, proceeding to the Presidency on sick certificate, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Fort Field, from 5th to the 27th January last, both days inclusive.

Mr. Berthon, Acting 3rd Lieutenant of Mr. Elphinstone, to act as Mate of that vessel from the 1st of December last.

Assistant Surgeon Arbuckle, to the Tigris and Commodore's Station Surgeon, from the 6th November 1838, vice Winchester, proceeding to the Presidency.

BY CAPTAIN PEPPER, COMMANDING THE NAVAL BRANCH OF THE EXPEDITION TO THE INDUS, IN SCINDE.

Mr. J. Gibbon, Purser of the Euphrates, to perform the duties of Clerk to the Senior Naval Officer Commanding the Naval Branch of the Expedition in Scinde, from 1st to the 24th December last.

Lieutenant Sheppherd, to assume the temporary Command of the Palinurus, during the absence of Lieutenant Chales, from the 24th December last.

Acting Lieutenant Grieve, of the Palinurus, to perform the duties of Mate of that vessel, from the 1st of December last.

No. 14.—Mr. J. Christian, Sub-Conductor, is promoted to a Conductor in the Steam Department, and placed under the orders of the Mint Engineers.

Bombay Castle, 27*th February* 1839.

No. 15.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in publishing to the Indian Navy the following letter from His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief.

To Captain OLIVER, R. N. Superintendent of the I. N. &c. &c. Bombay.

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the disposition of the Hon'ble Company's Vessels of War, lately serving under my Command, as well as copies of the orders I left with their Commanders on quitting Curachee, on the 10th instant, and in doing so it is a pleasing part of my duty to assure you, that nothing could exceed the zeal and activity of Captain Pepper, (who I regret to say will on account of the ill state of his health, be obliged to return to Bombay, in the Semiramis) and of every Officer in the Honorable Company's Service, with whom I have had the good fortune to communicate.

Lieutenant J. W. Young, Commanding the Hon'ble Company's Schooner Constance, performed every Service committed to his charge in a manner which merits my high approbation, particularly in his taking the Schooner in shore on the 2nd instant, and placing her in a position for covering the landing of the Troops on Maohara Point.

Lieutenant J. Fitzhardinge, Commanding the Honorable Company's Brig Euphrates, to whom I entrusted the Superintendence of landing the Troops, Baggage, Stores &c. at the Town of Curachee, was most indefatigable in his exertions, and performed that duty quite to my satisfaction.

Of Lieutenant Jenkins, who the Bombay Government kindly lent to the Wellesley, as Pilot for the Coast, and an Interpreter, I cannot speak in too high terms in both capabities, but I am particularly indebted to him for carrying on all our communications with the authorities at Curachee, as well as with the Governor of the Fort, at the time of the harbour, all of which services were performed in a manner that proved both zeal and intelligence on his part.

I have the honor to be &c.

Wellesley at Sea, 13th February 1839. (Signed) F. MAITLAND, Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief.

No. 16.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. Gunner Scott, under date the 2nd December last, is cancelled from the 15th instant.

No. 17.—Mr. Thomas Livingstone and Mr. William Maxton are appointed Conductors for duty in the Store and Steam Branches of the Storekeepers' Department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25*th February* 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint 2nd Lieutenant H. Wood, of the engineers, acting assistant to the superintendent of roads &c. until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25*th February* 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Ecclesiastical department, viz.

The Reverend W. K. Fletcher, M. to be chaplain at Mhow, visiting Indore, monthly, during the occupation of Mhow by the troops of this presidency, or until further orders.

The Reverend J. Jackson, to continue acting chaplain at Byculla, in Mr. Fletcher's absence.

The Reverend R. Y. Keays, in like manner to be acting chaplain at Ahmednuggur.

The Reverend J. H. Hughes, to be chaplain at Surat, visiting Baroda and Broach, the former 8, and the latter 4 times in the year.

The Reverend M. Davies, to act as chaplain of Colaba and the Harbour, until further orders.

The stations of Ahmedabad and Hursole are annexed to the chaplaincy of Deesa, and the Reverend S. Femberton, is appointed to visit them, the former, 8, and the latter 4 times in the year.

Bombay Castle, 26*th February* 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the reverend J. Lawrie, senior minister of St. Andrew's church, to proceed to England, on furlough, for three years, agreeably to the existing regulations.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the reverend J. Stevenson, D. D. to be senior minister of St. Andrew's church, in succession to the reverend J. Lawrie, proceeding to England, on furlough, from the date of that Gentleman's departure.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD. *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 21*st February* 1839.

Mr. S. Mansfield, assistant to the collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence, from the 21st to the 26th intstant, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, received charge of the sub-collectorate of Nassick, from Mr. Goldsmid, on the 8th instant.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt. received charge of the collectorate of Ahmedabad, from Mr. Liddell, on the 11th instant.

Mr. R. Keays, first assisant to the collector and magistrate of Kaira, is permitted to remain on deputation for four months, in extension of the permission granted on the 26th of September last.

Bombay Castle, 25*th February* 1839.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt. collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, is allowed an extension of leave, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to enable him to join his station.

Bombay Castle, 27*th February* 1839.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, from the date of the sailing of the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. N Kirkland, acting collector of Kaira, is permitted to remain on deputation in the districts, till the completion of the jummabundee settlement, in extension of the leave granted on the 26th of September last.

Mr. W. Simson, acting collector of Belgaum, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 25th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27*th February* 1839.

Lieutenant colonel H. M. Wood, secretary to government in the military department, is allowed leave of absence, from the 1st to the 10th proximo, his duties being conducted by Mr. W. S. Boyd, acting secretary to government in the general department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID.—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd February* 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. A. Bell, to be acting senior puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut and judicial commissioner for the Deccan and Candeish.

Mr. G. Giberne, to be acting second, and Mr. J. Pyne, acting third puisne judges of that court.

Mr. R. Mills, to be acting judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Bombay Castle, 26*th February* 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sookhram Moogutram, to the office of Government pleader in the sudder dewanee adawlut.

Bombay Castle, 27*th February* 1839.

Mr. C. D. Straker, civil, surgeon at Ahmednuggur, has been appointed, under act No. XIV. of 1835, an assistant magistrate in that collectorate from the 7th of December last.

Mr. H. Hebbert, acting assistant judge and session judge at Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27*th February* 1839.

The following report of the capture of Aden from Major Baillie, not having reached Government with the other despatches, is now published.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt. Bombay.*

To The Adjutant General of the Army

Sir, I have the honor to report for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that as soon as the Ships got outside the Harbour of Bombay, I received from Captain Smith, of the Royal Navy, a letter from Mr. Secretary Willoughby, directing me to proceed with the Expedition to Vingorla, and to land the Troops there if necessary. Fortunately on the arrival of the Expedition off Vingorla, it was ascertained that the Troops were not required, and the Expedition made for its original destination, which it reached on the 16th January 1839.—I immediately communicated with Commander Haines, the Political authority there, and proceeded to consult with Captain Smith, on the Plan of attack, which was decided should take place on the Eastern side.

The Ships of War to anchor to the Northward of the Fortified Island, while the Troops embarked on the Boats were to be under the lee of the Ships of War and push off for the shore at a preconcerted signal: as soon as I received Captain Smith's disposition of the Boats, I issued an order for the disembarkation of the Troops.

On the 17th, in company with Captain Smith and Lieutenant Western, Engineers, I reconnoitred the Northern Pass, and it was agreed to attempt to land on an Island about eight hundred yards from the Pass, two twelve pounder Howitzers, with a proportion of Artillery, and one hundred Men to protect them, which have distracted the attention of the Enemy, have prevented ingress into the Town, and formed a diversion when the attack was made on the Eastern sid.—It was attempted the same night, but unfortunately failed.—The Guns proving too heavy to enable the Boats to reach the Island at low water

On the morning of the 18th the expedition sailed for the Eastern Bay, and anchored t ere the same evening.

Early on the morning of the 19th the signal having been made from the Frigate, that the landing would be attempted, the reserve consisting of 35 European Infantry, 177 of Golundaze and 24th Regiment Native Infantry, was put on board the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War "Coote," and both divisions were embarked as soon as the Boats returned, the right, commanded by Major Osburne, consisting of 276 Musketsof the Bombay European Regiment; the left, under Captain Morris, consisting of 30 Muskets of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry: at 9 A. M. the Men of War, having taken up their positions, Her Majesty's Frigate "Volage," Brig "Cruiser" and Main Sail of the Northern side of the Island, and the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War "Coote," and Schooner "Myhi" on the Southern side; they opened a tremendous fire on the lower Battery and Town, which were very soon silenced the Enemies Guns.—At past 11 the signal was made for the Boats to push off, which both Divisions effected under a fire from the Matchlock Men, which wounded two Men, European Regiment, in the Right Division, and killed one Private and wounded one Private and a Bugler of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, in the Left Divisions, with which I landed. Both Divisions formed up in the most steady manner and advanced through the Town, the Enemy retiring before them.—The Bombay European Regiment seized on the Sultan's Palace, and planted the British Flag on the top of it.—On debouching from the Town a Flag of Truce was hoisted at Hydroos, the principal Mahomedan Mosque, where all the Inhabitants, both male and female, had sought protection.—The halt was immediately sounded and I advanced with a White Flag, met the Mahomedan Priest and explained to him, through my Arab Interpreter, that none of the Inhabitants should be touched, to keep all unarmed people and females with him at the Mosque, and to collect any arms there might be, and deliver them to Lieutenant Evans, European Regiment, whom I posted with a Picquet of 30 Europeans a little to the right and within instructions not to approach the Mosque.—At the Western end of the Town, within 200 yards of the abovementioned Picquet, Captain Morris, having occupied a large stone building with the Head Quarters of the 24th Regt. N. I. hoisted the British Flag, having previously seized on the Southern Gate and occupied Mosque situated half way between that and his own position.—At 2 P. M. Major Osburne, with 22 Europeans, the Bombay Artillery, having just landed from the Mortar Boat, took post between the European and 24th Regiments, thus forming a semicircle; Lieutenant Evans's Picquet in advance.—At 4 P. M. I proceeded with the Flank Companies of the European Regiment, under the Command of Captain Cumming, to seize on the Gateway at the Northern Pass.—The Enemy still keeping up a desultory fire from the heights on our right, as the column advanced, but without effect.—On approaching within 200 yards of the defile, skirmishers were thrown out under Lieutenant Rose, supported by Captain Stiles, to dislodge a small body of Arabs who kept up a fire on the advance from the heights to the right of the Pass; a small party was thrown forward to examine the Gulley, and meeting with no opposition, the whole pushed on and occupied the Gate which was deserted.—It had 2 Guns to defend the passage, a Picquet consisting of an Officer and 50 Rank and File was left at this Gate, and Captain Stiles was directed to scour the heights on our left in returning: the small column returned to the Town where I found (139) one hundred and thirty nine Arab Prisoners, sent by Lieutenant Dobree, R. N. from the Fortified Island. I instantly desired the Arab Interpreter, to explain to the Shaik or Chief, that they must give up their arms, when they would be escorted to the Northern Gate, and permitted to proceed wherever they pleased; to this some demur was made, but at last acceded to, and their Matchlocks were taken from them. In the mean time knowing what little dependance was to be placed on the faith of the Arabs, I directed Major Osburne and Captain Willoughby, to get their Men under arms quietly in case of accidents.—In taking their creeces from the Arabs, they became alarmed I suppose, for several of them jumped up, drew their creeces, stabbed the Serjeant Major of the Artillery, in five places, and inflicted a fearful wound on the Arab Interpreter.—Some of the Sentries immediately fired on them, when they broke away in a body killing a Corporal of the European Regiment and a Gunner of the Artillery, and wounding 2 Privates, European Regiment, and a Serjeant of Artillery since dead, the remaining Sentries fired on them and killed and mortally wounded 12 Arabs.

In their flight the Arabs killed a Bhistie of the European Regiment.

The Sultan has since written the Political Agent, that the alarm amongst the Arabs was occasioned by a Negro Slave of his own, who drew his creece to conceal it.—Had it not been for this unfortunate occurrence, so deeply to be regretted, the loss of life would have been very trifling.

On the 21st as the Inhabitants were returning to their houses, the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, were moved back to the Jamma Musjeed.—The duty being very fatiguing to the Troops, the Picquet on the Fortified Island was relieved by the Marines of the "Coote."

On the 25th, in consequence of information received from the Political Agent, that the Bedoonins were gathering, and intended an attack, 200 European and Native Troops with 2 guns under the command of Captain Morris, were moved out, and occupied the old Turkish Wall on the Isthmus, which commands the approach to Aden, but there has been no symptom of any attack, on the contrary, as far as I can learn, every thing seems to be as quiet as could be expected, and provisions of every kind are brought in daily from the interior.

The extreme regularity with which the Troops embarked, and their patience while cooped up in the Boats for upwards of three hours, reflects the highest credit on both Men and Officers.—I have to thank Major Osburne and Captains Morris and St. John, for their unremitting exertions during the landing and throughout the day. In fact, every Officer has exerted himself to the utmost, and all I have now to fear is, for their health.

Captain Willoughby, with the assistance of Lieutenant Western, and his Pioneers, has completed a Battery of Field Pieces on a most commanding Position in a very short time.

I am extremely happy to state, that the privacy of the Inhabitants whilst

Some Matchlocks were received from the Mahomedan Priest, and 40 Mahrmad Bodouins were escorted to the Northern Gateway, and went into the interior on the 20th.

I have the honor to send a Plan of Aden, by Lieutenant Western, Engineers, with copies of my orders, and of all the letters I have received; also returns of killed and wounded, and of the Ordnance captured on the 19th, that the Commander of the Forces may be aware of all my proceedings, which I hope will meet his approbation.

I have requested Captain Smith, R. N. to convey the three large Turkish Brass Guns to Bombay, which he has kindly consented to do, and they are now busily engaged getting them on board the Frigate.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) T. BAILLIE, Major. Commanding Aden Force.

Aden, 31st January 1839.

ADEN FORCE.

Return of Killed and Wounded, at the Storming of Aden, during 19th January 1839.

Camp Aden, 25th January 1839.

	Europeans.						Natives.			
	Killed.			Wounded			Killed.		Wounded.	
	Lieut. Corporals.	Gunners.	Sergeant major.	Servants	Lance Corporals.	Privates.	Privates.	Bhistie.	Buglers.	Sepoys.
4th Company 2nd Battalion artillery	..	1	..	1	*1	..	..	..	..	..
6th do. Golundauze	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
European Regt	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..
24th Regiment N. I.	..	..	..	..	..	*3	..	1	1	1
Total	1	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	2

*Since dead.

A Native Interpreter Wounded.

Killed..... 4
Wounded..... 10

Total..... 14

(Signed) R. ST. JOHN, Capt. *Staff Officer.*
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secr. to Govt.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1839.

The Honorable the Governor in Council repeats his thanks to Major Baillie, and to the Troops under his Command, for the admirable conduct and discipline displayed after the capture of Aden.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to the Govt.*

Govt. Gaz. Extra Feb. 28.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 20th instant..... Chests 1,251

Chests 1,251

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 13th instant..... Chests 18,679

Chests 18,679

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 19th inst.. .. Chests 18,236
Ditto from the 20th to the 25th instant..... „ .. 482

Total 18,748

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 19th inst.... Chests 8,077
Ditto from the 20th to the 25th instant..... „ .. 149

Total 8,226

F. BOURCHIER.—*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 27th February 839.

BOMBAY DURPUN.—MARCH 1.

We learn that Nowrojee Furdoonjee, (the Companion of Sir A. Burnes) has been nominated to the situation of second Assistant to the Professors in the Elphinstone College.

We hear that gang robberies and Dacoities of other description have been prevailing in the Collectorate of Tanah. Some weeks ago a Brahman was attacked near Pulluspay, a small village in the vicinity of Panwell, in open day by a party of the Katkuries, who pierced his head with a volley of arrows. The deed was traced to the perpetrators, and three of them, we hear, received some days ago, a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour, from Mr. Brown, the Session Judge.

We have received a letter from Poona informing us of a mission proceeding to England on the part of the Raja of Satara, in order to appeal against certain proceedings of the Bombay Government. Our correspondent alludes to the folly of this measure, and infers from the character of those engaged for the service, that the mission will not be taken notice of at Home. As we feel it our duty to lend our humble support to those in distress, we would refrain from inserting this letter. We learn upon enquiry, that the matter has been brought to the notice of Government, and that the ambassadors or gents who were lately prohibited by the Police from proceeding on their diplomatic mission have at last received the permission of Government to embark for England.

HIGH WATER TABLE 2ND MARCH, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Saturday	0 29	0 24
Sunday	0 59	1 13
Monday	1 25	1 43

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 23th Lieut. H. Shakespear, 2d Nizams Cavalry.
Do. 28th Capt. A. Troward, 14th N. I. from Kaira.
Do. Do. Major E. Jones, 3d Regt. N. I. from Assunghur.
March 1st Lieut. P. H. Johnston, 52d M. N. I. from Sholapoor.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25th Capt. Hobson, Bombay E. Regt.
Do. Do. Capt. Farquharson, Artillery Staff, to Scinde.
Do. Do. Assist. Surg. A. Wright, Medical Dept. to do.
Do. 26th Bt. Capt. H. Stamford, Artillery to do.
Do. Do. Capt. J. Fiere, H. M. 41st Foot, to Poona.
Do. Do. Lieut. R. Travers, 3d Regt. N. I. to Scinde.
Do. Do. Lieut. and Adjt. E. Green, 4th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Do. 28th Bt. Capt. J. S. Ramsay, 4th Regt. N. I. to Guzerat.
March 1st Lieut. M. Wyllie, 8th Regt. N. I. to Europe.
Do. Do. Assist. Surg. Gibson, 8th Regt. N. I. to do.
Feb. 28th Capt. Sinclair, Artillery Staff, to Poonah.
Do. Do. Ensign Ayrton, 10th Regt. N. I. to do.
March 1st Ensign A. Price, 4th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Poonee on 22d January the Lady of James R. Ewart Esq. of a daughter.

On Sunday the 24th Feb. the Lady of Charles Grey, Esq. 8th Regt. N. I. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday the 11th December 1838, at St. Mary's Walthamstow, by the Revd. John Davies, Charles Giberne Esq. 16th Regiment N. I. to Lydia Mary, eldest daughter of the Revd. William Wilson, of over Worton Oxon, and Vicar of Walthamstow Essex.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26th Ship Julia, R. Richards, Master, from China, 31st December, and Singapoor, 15th January.

Passengers.—Mrs. Richards and Child, Mrs. Bennett and 2 Children

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27th H. M. Brig Algerine, W. S. Thomas, Commander to Sea.

Do. Do. French Ship Gabrielle, C. Duranteran, Master, to Tullichery and Bordeaux.

Do. 28th Ship Cambridge, J. A. Douglas, Master, to Canton.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A. Steamer	Superintended I. N.	Suez	do. March.
Walmer Castle	Skinner & Co.	London.	10th March.
Eliza	Forbes & Co	Do.	end of March
Emigrant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	9th March.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	Liverpool.	
City of Poonah	Pollexfen Milne & Co.	Do.	Early desp.
Calcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Do	15th March
Salsette	Skinner & Co.	Do.	in 4 or 5 days
Sir H. Compton	C. Cowasjee & Co.	China.	
Malas	Remington & Co.	Lintin.	Quick desp.
Catherine	Eduljee Framjee	Madras	quick desp.
Warwick	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Liverpool.	9th March.
Scaleby Castle			
Reliance	Foster & Co.	Do.	9th ditto
Mt. St. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.		
Fairfield	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	ditto.
Lady Rowena	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	China.	quick desp.
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co.		

H. C. Vessels.—Ship Hastings, Schooner Emily and Cutter Margaret.
Country Vessels.—Lord Castlereagh, Discovery, Regia, Charles Grant, Sir Charles Malcolm, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Jane, Swallow, Fort William, Sythree Bye, Sandanch, Charlotte, Mahmoodee, Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Calcutta Allalavie, Sylph, Castle Huntley, Hamide, Helen, Kusrovie Fanny, Ruby; Hannah Puttay Huibory, Futtay Salle, Eamont, and Julia.
French.—Ships Brig Sirius.
Arab.—Ship Tauze.
Danish.—Sydeu.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	16th Dec.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	do.	11th Oct.
Thomas Coutts		do.	
Wm. Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	
John Danniston		do.	
Thames	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	early in Feb
Euphrates	Do.	do. & Cape	30th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	19th Dec.
Kiraman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do. & do.	17th Sept.
James McInroy	Skinner and Co.	do. & do.	3d do.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. & China	23d Dec.
Duke of Sussex		do. & do	3d do.
Childe Harold			
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Cestrian	Do.	do.	early in Dec.
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	do.	21st Oct.
Syria	Do.	do.	8th Dec.
Crusader	Do.	do.	25th do.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	14th Nov.
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	5th Sept.
Competent	Do.	do.	4th Dec.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	early in Jan.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	early in do.
Barbara		do.	In all Oct.
Wm. Sharples		do.	10th Jan.
Broad Oak		do.	30th Dec.
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Llanelly	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	
T. Worthington		do.	
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	5th Nov.
Monarch	Do.	do.	
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	8th Oct.
Albyn		do.	
La Navarin	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Bourbon	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux	do.
Emma	Do.	Rio	1st Jan.
Tranquillidade	Do.	Macao	26th Dec.
Marquis Hastings	Do.	do.	do.
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	26th do.
Allison		do.	30th do.
Victoria		do.	9th Feb.
Futty Sallam		do.	do.
Drongan	Thos. Jeffries	Madras	12th Jan.
Ivez		do.	12th Feb.
Cecelia		Calcutta	7th Feb.

From China.—Sulimany, Bolton, Sultana.
" *Singapore.*—Asia Felix.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Resolution.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—FEB. 15.

MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NATIVE HOSPITAL.—At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Native Hospital and its dependant Dispensaries, held this morning at the Hospital House, Sir Edward Ryan in the chair—the Accounts of the past year were audited and passed; several petitions were presented for increase of pay, &c. some of which after discussion were granted and others rejected; a letter was then read, from Dr. O'Shaughnessy, suggesting the establishment of a branch to the Gurranhatta Dispensary for the granting of prescriptions and advice to the native Christians, and others living in the neighbourhood who were entitled to receive medicines *only* from the Government Dispensaries; a select Committee was appointed of four persons, to take the above letter into consideration. The election of Governors in the room of those who have returned to Europe, &c. was then entered into, and Sir H Seton, Dr. Jno. Grant and Sir William Casement were nominated. The Meeting sanctioned the printing and circulation of a pamphlet drawn up, giving a history of the Native Hospital, from its institution, together with a list of Subscribers, &c.—the Meeting then broke up.

Nothing was done at the Meeting of the Australian Association of Bengal held this day, in consequence of the paucity of attendance—the Secretary with one or two Members constituting the whole of the Meeting.—*Calcutta Courier Feb* 16.

It appears, by Mr. Prinsep's Advertisement in a preceding column, that Government have consented to the establishment of a Salt Work, on the Ghordah jeel, near Deosa, on the plan submitted by that gentleman some time ago. Eleven hundred Shares of the New Bengal Salt Company have already been filled up, and the remaining number to be subscribed for in Calcutta are expected to be engaged very rapidly. We congratulate Mr. Prinsep on the success of his new plan.—*Ibid.*

We understand the new Barque *Braemar* was put up for sale, by public Auction, at the Exchange Commercial Sale, Rooms this-day, with all her stores as from Sea, and disposed of for the sum of *fifty-seven thousand rupees.* This vessel is of 373 tons burthen, was built at Moulmein of the best teak timber, and launched last month. She is built on a plan and specifications by Mr. Seppings, combining fast sailing with great capacity for carrying.—*Ibid.*

To-morrow morning a Sermon will be preached in St James' Church, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, for the Benefit of the Infant School Society. All who attended the Town Hall on the late examination of the little creatures connected with the Infant Schools, and witnessed the great proficiency they had made since their last exhibition is well worthy of the public support—its usefulness among the native infantile population of Calcutta is undoubted; and we therefore trust the collections made at the Church will be something *handsome.*—*Ibid.*

In the "Roll of Casualties" by death, &c. among the European Commissioned Officers and men in the Madras troops, published in the *Gazette*, for the past month, we observe a larger amount of deaths among the Officers during this period than has occured in any preceding month, and a smaller proportion of *men*:—17th Regt. N. I. one Major General died at Trichinopoly; Medical establishment, one Superintending Surgeon retired, and one Assistant Surgeon died at Bombay; 37th N. I. one Major invalided; 2d Nat. Vet. Battn. M. E. Regt. one Lieutenant resigned; 10th N. I. one Lieutenant died at Portia near Cape Town; 42d N. I. one Lieutenant died at Panwell near Bombay; 51st N. I. one Lieutenant retired; Ordnance Depot. one Conductor invalided. Among the European Non-Commissioned Rank and File:—Horse Brigade, one Farrier died; Artillery, three Gunners died; M. E. Regt. two Privates died; Pensioners seven died.—*Ibid.*

Matters appear to have reached a crisis of great delicacy in China, in respect to the Opium Trade, and the Company's Revenue arising out of the monopoly and sale of opium appears at present to be threatened with great deterioration, if not with ultimate extinction and the mischief appears to have arisen from the fact, that the interests of that portion of the Indo British Community who carry on the Opium Trade with the Chinese, have of late years been neither properly represented or cared for in China. A curious and embarrassing enough position of affairs is that which now presents itself in respect to the Trade in Opium. Her Majesty's Superintendant in China declares publicly against the Opium trade, evidently on the ground that from the dissatisfaction given by the continuance to the Chinese authorities, the trade in Silk and Tea was endangered—and thus the interests of the Commercial world at home are ostensibly played off by Captain Elliott, against the Revenue of the Indian Government arising out of Opium, and the interests of that portion of the Indian Commercial world who deal in the Drug—and we presume that eventually the question when it comes to be argued at home, will be put upon this footing. The British Government the British Commercial world, the comforts of the Tea consuming public at home, will be set up in opposition to the interests of the Indian Government the interests of the Opium dealers, and the comforts of the Chinese Opium eaters in the Celestial Empire—and it will moreover be said, we presume, that the Tea Trade is not illicit, but has the sanction or is acquiesced in by the Chinese, whereas the trade in Opium is wholly contraband, and is prohibited altogether. This is a perilous position of affairs for the interests of those in the East, which must evidently, when the hour of collision arises, to be made to fall a sacrifice to the Tea revenue, and Tea drinkers; and Leadenhall Street, Calcutta, and Canton, will have but little chance against the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the India and China Association and Trading Companies.

It is nevertheless a fact undeniable, that the Company, when it made its arrangments with the Government at Home, giving up its trade with the exception of the Opium and Salt monopolies, did so, under the implied condition, that the continuance of those monopolies should be secured to them, and that the revenue arising out of such monopolies, should not be impaired, or diminished by any act of the British Government. But what is now the conduct of Captain Elliot, the half Commercial, half Political Representative of Great Britain at Canton? he is now by setting his face in opposition to the Opium trade, virtually lending the power of the British Government to impair, and impoverish, the revenues of the Indian Government arising out of Opium. He is urging the stoppage of the trade, and consequently leding his aid to diminish the consumption and reduce the price of Opium at the Company's Sales, if not to render null and void the Company's Sales, or the Drug altogether; under these circumstances the Indian Government has assuredly strong grounds of complaint to urge against the Superintendent in China—or against the *spirit* in which his instruction from home to which he alludes are conceived. The position assumed by Captain Elliott in thisunpression of opium smuggling, is singular enough. He propose to coalesce with the Chinese authorities, a power which recognizes neither him, nor his Government, to put down the trade in Opium. At the very same time, that the Opium clippers are sailing from the Indian to the Chinese parts under the avowed protection of the British Flag, he declares Opium to be contraband goods, while his Government, protect the very vessels in which the Drug is shipped—here is inconsistency between *his* (Captain Elliot's) conduct and *instructions*, and the conduct, and instructions of the Admiral on the station. To be consistent the Admiral should, as the *Edinburgh* of this morning humourously puts the argument, seize the cargoes and confiscate the property of the Opium dealers and ship-owners—this *reductio ad absurdum* is the conclusion to which the conduct of the Canton Superintendant necessary leads. To let matters alone is the only course which was open to the Superintendent at Canton. The drug will find its why to China, so long as the demand continues, and the more impediments thrown into the way of its supply to the Chinese, the greater will be the amount of evils incurred *in running the cargoes.* The smugglers will become more desperate, the commodity dearer to the consumer, and less remunerating to the grower and shipper, and these will be among a few of the consequences of interference on the part of the British Government's Superintendant. Whereas if he would condescend to be conveniently blind, matters would in all probability return to that state in which they have existed for years past—in a short period of time, the crusade against Opium would cease to be preached under the seal of gentle corruption; the Chinese officials would become as blind as they were wont to shew themselves formerly. As far as we can see into the question, no general good is effected, while a great deal of privation to individuals, and injury to the Commercial and Revenue interest of this Country is worked by any measures tending to ruin the trade in Opium. The interests of our Government, of our Commerce, and the luxuries and for aught we know comforts of the Chinese population, are not to be put in peril, because it pleases the Chinese Government to indulge in a fanciful dislike, and consequent prohibition of the importation of opium into the Celestial Empire—were it perchance to come into the head of our Government to prohibit tobacco, tea, and wine, there would be no moral or political crime in the smuggling of it by the Chinese or by any other nation, with whom we had no commercial treaty, the interest of humanity, and of commerce would be furthered instead of suffering from such a course: and to us it appears that by a parallel process of reasoning it is easy to see that the benefits arising out of the Opium trade, to our Government, our Commerce, and to the Chinese consumer are very great: while the advantages to the Celestial Raier of China arising out of the prohibition and final suppression of the trade amount to *nihil.*—*Ibid.*

SEMAPHORIC INTELLIGENCE.—4 P. M.

COWCOLLY LIGHT HOUSE.—*Strathisla* passed down at 1, and *Cordouan* in tow of the *Seetahoond* at 2-30 P. M.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—*John Knox* and *Superbe* passed down yesterday evening, and *Artemis* at 6 A. M.

HOOGHLY POINT.—*Fuzzel Currim* passed up at 12-30 P. M.

MOYAPORE.—*Resolution* passed down at 7-30 *Exmouth* and *Forbes* S. V. anchored above Moyapore at 9-30, and *London* off Moyapore at 10-10 A.M. Feb. 18

At the Meeting of Subscribers to the Metcalfe Testimonial on Saturday, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan in the Chair, it was resolved that as the final determination of the Subscribers at Agra to the Metcalfe Testimonial, as to the disposal of their fund, had not yet been ascertained, the present Meeting should be adjourned to a future day, as soon as the requisite information shall be received.—*Ibid.*

We understand Captain H. M. Laurence received Civil Charge of Ferozepore from Mr. Edgeworth on the 21st ultimo, and Mr. M. P. Edgeworth the current duties of the Loodiana Political Agency from Cornet Robinson on the 28th ultimo.—*Ibid.*

We have received China, Singapore, Penang and Malacca papers this day to a late date, but fear our space will not allow us to make any extracts from them this evening. Trade at all these places were in the same state as at last advices. The *Belhaven* was the only arrival we see announced from this port at Singapore since the last notice. The following extract concerning the Quedah *Farce* may be of interest and perhaps amuse some of our readers:—

"On Monday last one of the Honorable Company's gun boats stationed for the blockade of the Quedah river arrived here, with two sick seamen belonging to H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, and thirteen Malays arrested by the boats of that ship when going up the river for the sale of a few articles of merchandise, without suspecting they were in the commission of an act which would subject them to detention, and perhaps ultimate punishment.

It is impossible not to deprecate in the most unqualified terms the continuance of this absurd and worse than foolish system of arrest and detention of these poor Malays. We naturally ask, what good can possibly result from this ridiculous hostility towards an unoffending people? We have said over and over again it will avail nothing, that it is the farce of "Much ado about nothing," which is being performed, and all that is done by the government in it, is of so contemptible a character, as to lessen and degrade us in the eyes of those who would naturally look up to us for protection; but who, goaded on as they are by every species of vexation and insult, may ere long take it into their heads they could do without us, and quietly take the whole Peninsula into their own keeping. To keep up the spirit of this farce, it is very seriously said, that a requisition has been made for a further detachment of *fifteen* Sepoys, as the safety of Province Wellesley is extremely doubtful without this aid."*

The second number of the resuscitated Malacca *Weekly Register* has also come to hand, but contains nothing of importance.—*Ibid.*

ENGLISHMAN.—FEB. 15.

ASSAM.—The following is an extract of a letter received yesterday from Suddya, dated 1st Feb.:—

'News, I fear, I've got none to tell you. But this has been the most deadly year in Assam, since I cant tell when. Lieut. Buckhouse, 66th Regt., principal assistant to agent to the Governor General, died at Nagong on the 13th Oct last, after an illness of 5 days. Dr. H. Freeth, Civil Assistant Surgeon of the same station, of a similar disease, which continued till the 12th December, from the 17th October, died on the former day, on board his boat below Gowhatti. These officers were both young men of great abilities, and the highest promise, and have died deservedly and sincerely regretted by all. At Suddya, no one has escaped from fever, and at the Tea Garden at Jypore, the same sickness has prevailed. Mr. Sub-Assistant Strang was obliged to leave Nowgong in August, from a most severe attack of fever, and Mr. Brodie and Lieut. Sturt are now both suffering from ague. The cholera raged throughout the country during the rains, and has been particularly fatal in the Nowgong district these last two months, in spite of the cold weather. An expedition has been sent in to Upper Cachar, to reduce some Rajas who have been killing two old women; but has, we think, not yet reached their locality which is near the Munnipore frontier. A few incursions have as usual taken place, as the natives have it in various parts of this extensive frontier, and a Bootan Cozun, or superintendent of the Ghurkolah, and Kohah Doars, was last month most barbarously murdered by a party of Bootates, sent down it is said, for the purpose by the Tongsa Phalo, on suspicion of his being concerned in a plot against that government, in which he is supposed to have taken part with us; more probably, however, the dispute was regarding the Burmese.

The following letter gives us some more particulars connected with the recent unfortunate affair in Assam.

'*Jan.* 31*st*, 1833.—The station at Suddeah. Upper Assam, was attacked on the morning of the 28th, between two and three o'clock, by a party of Komptees, headed by the Renowah and Tow-Gohains; it is supposed to have been more than 600 strong, and was composed of men from all the Komptee villages on this side, the Diglie, Moonghong, and Derack Gohains, &c. &c. The attack was almost simultaneous on all parts of the station; they commenced by setting fire to the rear of the lines, ganshed, and apt. Hannay's bungalow, spearing and cutting down every man, woman, and child, they met with. Capt. H. and Lieut. Marshall arrived at the bells of arms at the same time (Lieut. M. having meet with three of the enemy just on getting together a few sepoys, immediately attacked the stockade (in which was the Magazine) which the enemy in the mean time had carried and re-took it with little opposition. Poor Lieut. Col. White was almost cut to pieces on his way to the lines, having received nine spear and four daw wounds. After some short time had elapsed a 6 pounder (the only one saved) was with the greatest difficulty got out of the burning shed, and a fire with grape was immediately opened on the enemy both from it and a 12 pounder carronade mounted on one of the corners of the stockade, which succeeded in a great measure in preventing their plundering, but unfortunately not soon enough to put a stop to the work of destruction so successfully commenced. All fired to the stockade, and as nothing could be done at that hour, there remained, looking forward with the greatest anxiety for the coming morning: the firing was kept up occasionally, as the enemy were discernible by the brightness of the flames, for almost the whole station was in a blaze.

"As soon as the day broke, Lieutenant Marshall was despatched with a full company to try and find out who the enemy were, and what had become of them; and learning from a Doom at Doomparab, that many (amongst whom was their leader the Renowha Gohain) had gone up the Koondeel to the Suddeah village, which is about four and a half miles from the station, proceeded there, attacked and carried the vilage, killing the Renowah Gohain and several of the enemy, besides making two of them prisoners; and having burned the village to the ground, returned to cantonments, having fortunately sustained no loss. About 11 A. M. as soon as quiet was in a measure restored in the station Capt. H., accompanied by a small party, went and burned three of their villages, and the next morning Lieut. M., accompanied by Mr. Pinrault and 100 men, went and carried on the work of destruction in the Renowah, Tow-Gohains, and three other large Komptee villages, but met with no opposition.

* The detachment has gone we learn.

"Almost every place was burned to the ground, Capt. and Mrs. Hannay, and Mrs. Pingault lost every thing except the few clothes they had on at the time, but fortunately a new bungalow (nearly finished) Lieut. Marshall was building on the banks of the river, and his old one escaped, probably, the former from being very near the stockade, and the latter, situated at the further end of the station, perhaps they had not time to fire, although they burned down the outhouses close to it.

'The loss of life has been very great, but not so much as might have been expected from the suddenness of the attack, on the part of the Assam Light Infantry, one Lieut. Colonel, one Soobadar, Major, one Naick bulger, and nine Sepoys killed; one Havildar, one Naick one bugler, and 25 Sebpys wounded, most of them severely; one Artiliery man killed, four severely wounded (one since dead), one Golundauze, and three classies (gun boat people) killed, and one wounded; eight women, two dobees, and three children belonging to the lines killed, and nine women and two children wounded. The killed and wounded in the bazar and round about are not yet ascertained.

'Twenty-four of the enemy were killed, besides those killed by Lieut. M. and his party at Suddeah village, and information has been received that a very great number were wounded, but carried away. It is at present impossible to account for the attack, more specially as the Chiefs were in the constant habit of paying visits to the Officers, and appeared on the best of terms.

'The number of troops in the station were as follows: Artillery, one Jemadar, two Havildars, two Naiks, and 26 Sepoys. Assam Light Infantry, one Lieut. Col., one Capt., one Lieut., one Apothecary (in civil and military medical charge) one Sergeant Major, one Soobadar Major, six Soobadars, four Jemadars, 21 Havildars, 21 Naiks, 4 buglers, and 361 Sepoys.'—February 18.

MILITARY.—We hear that Capt. Milner of the 36th N. I., stationed at Jumulpore, has received orders to join his corps forthwith. It is surmissed that the recent attack which led to the death of Colonel White, will cause an immediate movement of the 36th regt.—*Feb.* 16.

We deeply lament to hear that intelligence has reached town of the death of Capt. Warlow of the Engineers—an officer of the highest character—of remarkable professional qualifications, and of the most amiable and generous disposition. His brother officers regarded him as one of the greatest ornaments of their branch of the army—the Government as one of its most zealous and accomplished servants. To his private friends—and more especially to those who, like ourselves, had experienced many proofs of his kindness of heart and independence of mind, when the storm of opposition was raging round us—his demise will be an irreparable loss.—February 18.

Letter from the Upper Provinces mention that the 2d Buffs are now to go to Meerut, instead of standing fast at Ferozepore, preparatory to a move westerly. It was expected that they would march to Meerut on the 15th instant. Brigadier Dennis had left Ferozepore for Cawnpore, but was obliged to retrace his steps on account of indisposition. Colonel Wymer had succeeded to the command of the Brigade at Ferozepore, who had appointed Captain Young, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, his Brigade Major. Captain Hopkins, as senior officer, had assumed command of the 27th N. I.—*Feb.* 18.

BENGAL HURKARU.—FEB. 16.

REVIEW.—As a finish to the practising of the Artillery for this season, a Review is intended to come off on the 20th of this month, at about 5 or half past, on the practising ground at Dum-Dum. After the review there will be given a Grand Ball and Supper to the gay and fashionable, who will be present at the Review.

INDIGO MARKET.

The Sale held to-day, consisted of 298 chests of ordinary to good consuming qualities—the greater portion of which found purchasers at prices fully realizing exising qnotations, the attendance was good and the biddings brisk—the purchases made were chiefly for the English and Gulph Markets.

The following is a memo. of some of the parcels sold—viz.

Matthews, Sheergottie.

			Co.'s Rs. pr Fy. md.
NB	1 to 14	14 chests..sold all round at	190 0 "
L	1 to 7	7 ditto	200 0 "
MM	1 to 11	11 ditto	197 8 "
MR	1 to 10	10 ditto.....sold at	205 0 "
	11 to 20	10 ditto	200 0 "

Gibbon, Birdpore.

W. & Co.	1 to 10	10 ditto	200 0 "
	11	1 ditto	127 8 "
		2	70 0 "

Gibbon, Kuroundee.

K			
W & Co.	1 to 4	4 ditto	132 8 "
	5 to 7	3 ditto	185 0 "
BK	12	1 ditto	85 0 "
ACD	13	1 ditto	135 0 "
W & G			
D		5 ditto	175 0 "
B	1 to 8	8 ditto	192 8 "
P	1 to 3	3 ditto	175 0 "
PR	1 to 4	4 ditto	157 8 "
[G]	1 to 6	6 ditto	180 0 "
	7	1 ditto	135 0 "
D & Co			
R	1 to 3	3 ditto	127 8 "
RR	1 to 4	4	75 0 "

And several other Lots sold at prices corresponding with those obtained for the foregoing parcels.

WHYLE, HOLMES & CO.—*Brokers.*

Indigo Mart, Writer's Buildings, 15th Feb, 1839.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—FEB. 19.

THE BEACH.—No day is as yet positively fixed for the sailing of the Transports Eastward. The Bullocks and Gunpowder will it is supposed, go off to-morrow.

CIVIL CHANGES.—We hear that the Honorable Mr. Lushington purposed leaving the Presidency last evening, on eighteen months leave of absence. Mr A. D. Campbell has also applied for six months leave. The temporary vacancy which this will create in the Sudr Udalut will be filled, says report, either by Mr. Dickinson, or Mr. Casamajor.

SPECTATOR.—FEB. 20

The shew at the *Horticultural* Gardens on saturday went off remarkably well. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season the spicemens of vegetables from private gardens were fully equal to any former exhibitions of the Society. The most gratifying feature of the display, however, was the market improvement in the productions of the native market gardeners, who attended to the number of 20 or 30 on the occasion, and presented well filled baskets of very good specimens both of European and country vegetables to contend for the prizes. The evidence of this improvement ought to rally support around the Society, for through its instrumentality alone has it been gained. At the earliest exhibition a few years ago one or two market gardeners alone attended, and their productions were wretched; since then they have gradually increased in number and their vegetables in quality, till the present time, when we find the spirit of competition among them in full play, and only requiring a proper direction to be steadily given to it to realize all its natural fruits. Several kinds of private vegetables produced by this class on Saturday rivalled the contributions from private gardens Prizes were distributed to the best specimens of each kind, and a small present was then made as an encouragement to each market gardener according to the general shew in his basket.

Mr. MCTAGGART bore away the palm for vegetables amongst the private trays—Mrs. General Waugh had a brilliant nosegay, for which the Society's silver medal was awarded, (where was the usual Guindy contribution?)—and some very fine specimens of Mauritius Sugar Cane were exhibited out of the Society's gardens.

The attendance of the society of the Presidency at the shew we are happy to say was very numerous, more so almost than on any previous occasion, and the general satisfaction that appeared to be felt we hope augurs well for the future support and consequent success of this very useful and important Institution.

MADRAS COURIER.—FEBRUARY 21.

The *Hamed Shaw* shipped 200 Barrels of Gunpowder yesterday, and is expected to sail to-morrow, with the *Clarissa* for Moulmein. These Vessels are both ready for sea.

The *Lechmy* Schooner is to take Gunpowder to Pambaum, in place of a Dhony which sailed a short time ago and has been obliged to return leaky.

Calcutta papers of the 9th Instant notice the rumour, which was current here some weeks ago, of instructions having been received from the Board of Controul to stop all aggressive movements against Cabul; and we can easily suppose that, with their hands likely to be pretty full of business nearer home, Ministers will be glad enough to curtail their warlike preparations in India. There appears but little doubt of smart work to the Eastward before long; Military Stores are being forwarded to Moulmein by every opportunity; and it is the general belief, that the Supreme Government are only waiting a favourable season to begin operations in earnest.

We understand that H. M. 54th Regiment are not at all pleased with the change from Trichinopoly to Madras. They have no means of recreation in the Fort, nor any place of resort except the Canteen. It has been suggested, that a Cricket Club, and Theatrical Performances, should be got up for the men without delay; and if to these amusements were added in-door exercise, of some description, a library and Coffee Room, we think it would be a very great improvement. The advantage of *cheerful* exercise in preserving the health under the disadvanges of climate and other circumstances, was never perhaps most strikingly displayed than on board the *Hecla* and *Griper* in their voyage to discover the North West Passage. Captain Parry's unremitting exertions in this respect should be a model for all Officers in charge of European Troops; and although the climate of this part of the world differs so entirely from that which Captain Parry and his brave companions had to encounter, it will be found that the same principles of attention to diet, exercise and cleanliness hold good in all latitudes, and that there is hardly a remark applicable to the preservation of health within the frigid Zone which may not be equally applied within the Tropics.

The same complaints are now being made in Calcutta against the Bombay Post Office, for the shameful manner in which the overland packets are forwarded, as have been so frequently reiterated in Madras. It is quite absurd that month after month, and year after year should elapse without an effort being made to remedy one of the most glaring and vexatious evils to which we are subject. We have understood from good authority that *all* the delay, between Bombay and this Presidency, is owing to the want of attention on the part of the Bombay Post Office; on this side several hundreds of spare men are always in readiness to bring on the mails whenever an Overland is expected. Having no immediate interest in our receiving the overland news early, the Bombay authorities appear to care nothing about us, and allow the mails to find their way *by express!* that is to say two or three days later than by the ordinary Tappal. We believe an instance has hardly ever occurred in which the Bombay papers of the first or second day after the arrival of the Steamer have not reached us before the express with the most important portion of the overland packet. It is clear from the little attention that has been hitherto paid to the remonstrances of the Press, the Chamber of Commerce, and we believe the Madras Government, that it is not easy to rouse the Bombay authorities to any attempt at improvement; but we conceive it to be the especial duty of newspaper Editors to keep the subject constantly before the public, and to endeavour to shame the Bombay Post Office, if possible, into good behaviour.

Six men were taken up about a week ago and confined in the Market Jail until Tuesday last, when they were conveyed to the Police Office. It is rumoured that they are Spies—very dirtily and shabbily dressed—Two of them are said to be Jews—two Christians, one an Arab and the other says he comes from Affghanistan—none of the Peons could understand their language.

CEYLON.

HERALD.—FEB. 12.

THE Head Quarter division of the 61st Regiment arrived from Kandy this morning under the command of Major Simmonds.

We understand that F. J. Templer Esq. and his Lady are to leave Colombo to-morrow for Nuwera Ellia with the intention of remaining absent for a few weeks.

THE Ceylon Government *Gazette* of the 9th contains the following Civil Appointments by His Excellency the Governor.

P. SAUNDERS Esq. to be Acting Postmaster General.

J. OLIVER Esq. to be Assistant Postmaster General.—Both dated 1st February 1839.

J. ARMOUR Esq. to be District Judge of the District Court of Seven Korles.

F. DE LIVERA Esq. to be District Judge of the District Court of Tangalle.—All dated 1st April 1839.

T. LAVALLIEBE Esq. to be Acting Assistant at Jaffna to the Government Agent for the Northern Province.

F. GRAY Esq. to be Acting Assistant at Jaffna to the Collector of Customs for the Northern Province.

P. J. TRUTER Esq. to be Acting

granted, for Churchmen, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, *united*, have as much right to public assistance in educating their children as Wesleyan dissenters or Foreign Missionaries; and if they do not obtain it the only reason for refusal, however or disguised or denied, must be hostily to the established Church, which although His Excellency is bound to uphold and cherish it, has met with little else than indirect and petty hostility and presecution in every thing since the day that Ceylon underwent the grievious misfortune of having Mr. Steuart Mackenzie sworn in as its Governor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COLOMBO, FEB. 8.—Sailed Her Majesty's Troop ship *Apollo* Kerlay, for Trincomalie; the *Victoria*, Potter, for Bombay. Passengers Capt. Cumming 60th L. Infantry and Lieut. Montrion I. N.; the former Gentleman intends going home to England by the overland route. *Jeune Antoinette*, Heppick, *Allison*. Davint, both for Bombay. GALLE, Feb. 4.—Passed by for Bombay, Portuguese brig *Cacador*, Almeida, from Penang.

6.—Arrived the Hon. Company's Surveying Schooners *Royal Tiger*, Lieut. Powell, and the *Shannon*, Lieut. Ethersay, with their Tenders, from a Survey from off the Coast. Sailed the *Louisa* Rose, for Penang, and Batavia. Passed by for Calcutta the *Water Lilly*, Lyster, from Bombay.

SINGAPORE.

In our last we gave the Lat. and Long. of the Bar of Siam, communicated by Capt. Brown, of the *W. S. Hamilton*, in which there was an important typographical error—the Lat. being 13°. 26th North, and Long. 100°. 34' 45" E. (and not as stated, 100°. 24'. 45".) which places the anchorage 40 miles more to the Westward than laid down in the Charts. The coast of Camboja also, as far to the southward as *Pulo Panjang* is laid down in the Charts about 40 miles more to the Eastward than it actually is.—*Free Press, Jan.* 10.

MANILA.—By the arrival of the American brig *Nahob* from Manila the 28th we have advices from thence to the 26th ultimo, but they contain little of importance. The market continned without much alteration either for British imports or produce. *Hemp* had been bought at Drs. 4 and *Sugar* at Drs. 4¼ per picul. There had been a severe gale on the 19th ultimo, but without doing much damage to the shipping. The *Victory* from Cadiz was reported outside with a new Governor on board. Freights to England not so plentiful, and abundance of tonnage.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 2d MARCH 1839.

The *Lancaster*, D. D. Campbell Master, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with the following passengers: Major Wingfield, his Lady and three Children, Lieutenant Paley Bengal Army, Mrs. Shuldham and Child, The Rev. Joseph Laurie, J. H. Jackson Esq. and Lady, Doctor Gibson, and Lieutenant Wylie.

We hear that Capt. Leeson of the Artillery arrived yesterday from Scinde, having left the Army four days march beyond Hydrabad, all well, only complaining a little of scarcity of forage and conveyances. Sir John Keane has made such arrangements as will guarantee the tranquility of the countries behind him, and we are told that travelling on the Indus is now perfectly free and safe.

There is no feature, in the politics of the day, more cheering or more likely to lead to important practical results, than the interest now universally felt, on the subject of the growing power of Russia and the necessity of interference, to check its farther increase and confine it within its present limits. The Press of England has entered into the discussion with a zeal that does it infinite honor. In France, a strong feeling also exists and has found a voice in its Press, though partial, and neither so loud nor so vehement, as that of England—In Germany even, with all its restrictions, expressions occasionally slip out that betray the real state of the public opinion on this question, which perhaps touches them more nearly than any other people. The contests in which the Indian Government has been involved with the powers on her North West frontier and with Persia, traceable as they all are to the same cause, have in like manner roused the Press of India to activity, which shews itself, not only in the eagerness with which they seize upon and give publicity to all the details that arrive from Europe, but in speculations of their own, maintained with spirit, and many of them remarkable for acuteness and the just views they take of the subject. We would instance particularly an Article in our Cotemporay the *Times* of the 20th ultimo. All this is very good and very necessary, for it is only by keeping the public awake, and alive to the danger arising from neglect or indifference, that we shall be able to countermine the schemes of our adversary, and preserve from his grasp the objects of his ambition, any open struggle for which would assuredly again plunge Europe in War.

That Russian ambition reaches beyond the subjugation of Turkey and the possession of the Dardanelles is, we think, a very questionable point, tho' there are many who give it a far wider range and would include Persia and even our Indian possessions. No doubt these parties have some reason, when we recollect the scheme that was divulged last summer for the partition of France, concocted under the auspices of Russia, which could only be equalled in extravagance by a project for the conquest of India. It is very possible Russia may conceive that this is our vulnerable point and that by exciting the hostility of the Powers on our frontier, she may distress or weaken us, or at least draw off the attention of England, which she knows both policy and interest combine to make her most watchful and formidable opponent, but beyond some speculation of this sort, we believe her intentions to be perfectly innocent. Like all crooked policy, it is destined to defeat its own object, for not only has it given us just and reasonable grounds for strengthening our frontier, where it was weakest, but it has opened up to us sources of wealth and a wide field for commercial speculation that have heretofore been unknown to us.

Of Turkey itself, the real object of all her machinations, to compass which Persia and Egypt have been used as convenient tools, the former in embarrassing us, the latter in embarrassing his Master, an opinion is, and has been for long entertained, so strong as almost to have become a political axiom, the truth of which it were heresy to doubt, that she is altogether fallen "quite quite down" and has no strength or means of resistance left to oppose any assailant. The struggles in which she has been involved at intervals, however distinguished by vigour and spirit on her part, have done little to shake the common opinion, inasmuch as it has generally been her fate to come out of them a loser to some extent, tho' these losses have been overrated and are only a subject of regret as affording to the Enemy facilities for advancing his schemes of aggrandisement, and assailing her at greater advantage. After all her losses Turkey may yet very justly claim the rank of a first rate Power, as due to her position and immense territory.

But while every other nation of Europe has been perfecting itself in the arts of War, and practising upon each other its bloody lessons, as it were, to confirm the French maxim "à mesure que l'homme se civilise, il se suicide," Turkey has by degrees been shaking off her martial character, (imprudently perhaps it may be thought) that character that made her, in former ages, the scourge and the terror of her neighbours, to put on the mantle of peace, defending herself when assailed to the best of her ability, but shewing no desire to meddle with other states and apparently only desirous not to be meddled with.

To this peaceful conduct on her part, so apt to breed an opinion of weakness, is in part to be ascribed the unfavourable opinion entertained of the Turkish Power, part also has been owing to the general ignorance that prevailed as to the actual state of that country, but more than either to the wilful misrepresentations of those whose interest it was to paint this Power and its institutions as in a sinking degraded state, that so, by inducing the belief of her inevitable and deserved downfall, mens minds might become reconciled to the plans of aggression meditated against her.

The delusion however is now fast wearing away. Mr. Urquhart's revelations have thrown a light upon the actual state of Turkey and her institutions that have not only gone far to remove many of our prejudices, but to lead to the conviction that her power and resources are still immense, and that perseverence in the course of improvement introduced by the present Sultan and continued peace are alone required to render her morally, as well as physically, great. A glance at the chart and reference to the authority quoted will satisfy any enquirer on both these points. The labours of the same talented Gentleman have in like manner served to lay bare the whole plans of ambition meditated by Russia, the arts she has used, the success she has had, and the engines she has continually at work to embroil and create dissension, wherever she calculates that by such means her interests present or prospective can be any how promoted. It is he who has stimulated the powers of Europe to their present watchfulness, which if it has not checked the system of diplomatic interference so successfully weilded by the Power in question, has at least put a stop to any farther open aggression or loss of territory; and he has reaped his reward, in being neglected and laid aside by the government he so signally served.

It is no matter of wonder that the Turks, in the perfect knowledge of the hostile intentions of Russia, should regard and always speak of that people as "an unclean and accursed race," for truly if ever a nation had cause to complain of unfair and dishonest treatment, it is they. But let us put aside every political consideration involved in the question of Turkish independence, and ask, what has Turkey to gain by a change from her own to Russian institutions? Religion excepted, where is there any thing to be found in her institutions preferable to those of Turkey. It is not certainly in her Serfage system, the basest description of slavery, not in her Gild system, the bane of industry and honorable ambition, not in her monopolising spirit, not in the severity of her commercial restrictions, not in the absolute exercise of the sovereign will, nor in the treatment of those who dare to oppose it, as witness the recent horrible scenes in Poland and the fate of her unfortunate children, not in the general intelligence of her people, and least of all in the virtue and character of her upper classes, proverbial for their contempt of every thing deemed decent and honorable in other countries. In diplomacy and the arts of war Russia may excel Turkey, but there it ends. For honesty, liberality in their commercial relations and every thing that goes to constitute a valuable ally, the Turks are to be preferred beyond all question. That their advance in civilization may keep pace with the good intentions of the able and enlightened Monarch that at present governs them, that their strength may become matured thro' means of the measures he is pursuing, so as ere long he may be able to set at defiance every attempt to disturb the peace of the Empire, whether from within or from without, and that in the meantime France and England may continue stedfast in their determination to oppose every attempt at dismemberment or encroachment on her independence, open or disguised, and be joined in their opposition by Austria, must be the earnest desire of every man who sees this question in its true light and is fully alive to the necessity of checking the farther growth of an absolute Power, like Russia, maintaining principles and offering to the eye of the world, institutions, that are a disgrace to the age we live in, and would be so esteemed even in Turkey, and which Power has already attained a Military and Naval strength sufficient to excite distrust and to cause uneasiness to the rest of the world.

Letters we understand have been received from Calcutta, during the week, representing that the remonstrances forwarded to the Bengal Government from this, on the subject of the Bank, had failed to produce any change of the plan originally divulged, but that better success has attended the application that was addressed by the Bombay Committee to Lord Auckland direct, from whom, it is said, a letter was received on Wednesday from Delhi, stating that he felt inclined to refer the whole matter back to the Court of Directors for their decision, which indeed is the only course open to the Bengal Government, as it has always appeared to us, by which there is a chance of the matter being satisfactorily arranged. It is even said that an Official communication from Lord Auckland to the above effect has reached Bombay, but we do not know this for fact. If such is the case, the document doubtless will appear in the columns of our Cotemporary of this morning.

So long as the question remains open and there is a possibility of some change being effected in Mr. Prinsep's plan, we think the enquiry may not be without interest, in whom are vested the existing rights to the Chartered Bank, who are the parties whom it may be supposed the Court of Directors had in its eye when the order for the Bank was issued? On this subject the following communication from the same pen that appeared in our columns of the 23d. ultimo merits attention and will be read, we feel confident, with interest. We regret that our space does not admit of the reinsertion of the resolutions of the Bank meeting of 2 Oct. last, referred to so prominently in this Paper, but as they are entered at full length in the Gazette of the 3rd and in this Paper of the 4th of that month, little inconvenience we hope will be felt by the want of them in our present issue,

As connected with the subject of the observations which appeared in the Bombay Courier of the 23rd. Instant, I will here state, that my attention was drawn in the course of that day, to an Editorial Article in the Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce, of the same date, which with the Extract to which it relates I quote below.

"As we have been informed" (says the Editor of the Times) that some Persons still express a difficulty in reference to the Claims of those parties, who as Mr. Prinsep erroneously states, have been disfranchised by their fellow Shareholders, we beg to republish from the papers of October last a single Extract upon the subject of these claims."

At a Meeting of Subscribers for a Chartered Bank, held pursuant to Public Advertisement, at the office of Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co., Tuesday, the 2d. of October, 1838 at 2 P. M.

IT was proposed by Colonel Griffith, seconded by Captain Holland, and carried unanimously, that Admiral Sir CHARLES MALCOLM be requested to take the Chair.

The chair accordingly having been taken, the following Report of the proceedings of the Committee for the Chartered Bank was read by their Chairman.

When your Committee last had the the honor of meeting the Subscribers, they availed themselves of that occasion to point out in the most prominent manner, not only the unaccountable and vexations delays, that had interposed to the obtainment of a charter, and the little reliance to be placed in the expectation of this question being speedily decided---but also, the evil consequences to be apprehended from the protracted uncertainty attending it, amounting, in fact, (to adopt the words of their last report) "in their effects to more injurious results, than an immediate refusal of a charter" and doubtless it will be in the full recollection of this Meeting that the views entertained by your committee on this subject, met with the unqualified concurrance of the Subscribers, who then unanimously resolved to limit the period for the continuance of all existing obligation (with reference to the Chartered Bank, and as it was, at the same time distinctly understood that exertions to procure a chartered applied for) to the 1st of October 1838---*and thus to relinquish their claims to any Charter that might be obtained after that date, in favour of such of their body* with others who had resolved to establish a Bank without a Charter, as soon after the date abovementioned, as circumstances would permit.

In coming to this determination, therefore, your Committee as well as the Subscribers at large,, are aware that the chief object had in view was to facilitate the necessary arrangements being made to bring into immediate operation (after the date abovementioned) a Bank upon Joint Stock Principles---a scheme, which was known to have met with the decided support of a large majority of the Subscribers to the Charter for such a Bank were to be persevered in---measures were adopted affording every reasonable opportunity for such Subscribers to the Chartered Bank as had not already joined the Unchartered Scheme, to participate in it---and your Committee are happy to be able to state, as will be seen on reference to the lists appended to this Report, that the opening thus afforded has been generally taken advantage of.

There is enough in the foregoing quotation from the Times, to confirm me in the belief, if Confirmation were wanting to me, that I took a fair and candid view of the *existing rights* of the present claimants of the Charter, ordered by the Court of Directors, in my former observations dated the 9th ultimo, but as I would carry out the Proceedings of the 2nd October last, in a manner which shall not allow any one just cause of complaint, I annex to those further remarks, the whole of the Proceedings of the Bank Proprietary on that day, as I find them published in the Bombay Gazette, of Wednesday the 3rd of that month in order that my quotations may be verified in case of need and the general subject be fairly before the public, as far as it is in my power so to place it from the papers to which the Editor of the Times has directed the attention of those who still experience a difficulty, in respect to the claims of the disfranchised.

The first inconsistency apparent on the face of the Proceedings above quoted, is the holding of a Meeting of Subscribers for a Chartered Bank on the 2nd October, the day immediately following that on which the termination of the existence of that Bank, or its progress towards existence, had been determined on by the Subscribers present at the Meeting held upwards of six months before, viz. 20th March 1838, and which determination the Meeting of the 2nd October confirm, *however irregularly in respect to Authority at that date*, by adopting the Report of a Committee, who declare that they deem it under present circumstances unnecessary to allude further to this matter the non receipt of a *"duly sanctioned Charter in Bombay up to this day's date;"* leaving your Committee no alternative but to give effect to the Resolutions of the 20th March last, which they do by here briefly declaring under the following resolution (viz. Resolution 2 of the former date which I need not repeat here.) "That all the right "of the Subscribers adverted to in the said Resolution, "to participation in any Chartered Bank, that may "hereafter be established, have ceased and determined "from this date."

I have been obliged to take the preceding resolution, somewhat out of its regular place in the proceedings of which it forms a part, in order to connect it, with the inconsistency apparent in their commencement, and I must for the same reason, pass on to the second resolution of the Meeting of the day (2nd October) in which the parties present, on the motion of the Committee, seconded by Captain Swanson "Resolved that in accordance with the terms of the 2nd Par. of the 2nd "Resolution of the General meeting of the 20th March "last all accounts in any wise relating to the chartered Bank, be closed forthwith, and the Funds already subscribed (after deducting all expences incurred) be then returned the subscribers thereto."

Reverting to an earlier portion of the proceedings of the 2nd October, I find the Committee informing the subscribers, "That in accordance with the 3rd "Resolution of the last General Meeting (20th March "1838) Instructions were transmitted to Mr. Ashburner, apprizing him, that if within fifteen days "after their receipt no charter was granted, his functions as agent to the subscribers were to be considered "as having ceased, and directing him at the same time "to remit the funds sent home for the purchase of the "requisite materials for the Bank." The committee add, that having already through their published notifications, apprised the subscribers of the favorable nature of the advices lately received from Mr. Ashburner regarding the charter, they deem it under present circumstances unnecessary, according to the words quoted in a former part of these observations, to do more, than carry into operation, the resolution of a previous meeting, dissolving the institution on the 1st October, and as shown above, at the very moment when an unexpected change in the views of the Home Authorities, promised an early and favorable issue, to the application of the Original Subscribers here.

This resolution of the Committee, is only intelligible on the ground of the contingency contemplated by the Subscribers to the Chartered Bank, on the 20th March, not having *actually* occurred, viz. the arrival of the charter on the 1st October, though in almost certain train of early occurrence at that time, they (the Committee) as the deputed Agents of the general body, had no alternative (as they indeed state) but to carry the previous determination literally and strictly into effect; and I may therefore I presume infer, in further support of the deductions, given in my former paper on this subject, although the fact is not stated in the Committee's report, that Mr. Ashburner ceased to act as the Agent of the Subscribers for a Chartered Bank, fifteen days after he received the Instructions of the General Meeting, conveyed to him through the Committee, to that effect—that he remitted the Chartered Bank Funds, as therein directed—and that he paid for the materials recently received, or on their way here, with other means, than those of the Subscribers to that Bank,—and engaged the Assistants who arrived in Bombay a short time since, for other parties than the intended *Proprietors* of the Bank in question, or in one word that all the Acts of the Committee on behalf of the Chartered Bank, in the period that intervened between the 20th March and 2nd October, were governed by the same scrupulous attention to previous decision, and the same due regard to the Resolutions the Committee were to carry into effect, that they evinced in the dissolution of the Embryo Institution, on the latter date.

These preliminary points being disposed of, and the doom of the projected Bank of 1836-37 shown, I believe, to have been finally sealed, as regarded the decision of a very large portion of the original Subscribers to it,-the next point for consideration is, how the parties claiming the Charter, as Subscribers to the Joint Stock Bank, acquired their Title to the same, and however tedious the repetition of a quotation of some length may be, it will be more convenient to those who may peruse these remarks, in view to immediate reference, to insert again in this place the first portion of the Committee's report of the 2d October last as published in the proceedings of that day, and also, as already shown, in the Times of the 23rd instant, than to send them back to the commencement of this memorandum for such reference.

"When your Committee last had the honor of meeting the Subscribers, they availed themselves of that "occasion to point out in the most prominent manner, not only the unaccountable and vexatious delays that had interposed to the obtainment of a "Charter, and the little reliance to be placed in the "expectation of the question being speedily decided--"but also the evil consequences to be apprehended "from the protracted uncertainty attending it, amounting in fact (to adopt the words of their last report) "in their effects to more injurious results, than an "immediate refusal of a Charter.—and doubtless it "will be in the full recollection of this Meeting, that "the views entertained by your Committee on this "subject met with the unqualified concurrence of the "subscribers, who then unanimously resolved, to limit the period for all existing obligations (with reference to the Charter applied for) to the 1st October" "1838 "*and thus to relinquish their Claims to any* "*Charter that might be obtained after that date, in favor of such of their Body with others, who had resolved to establish a Bank without a Charter, as soon after the date abovementioned, as circumstances would permit.*"

The first portion of this Paragraph of the Committee's Report stands according to my conception of the subject, on a very different footing from the concluding portion of it, which I have underlined above as well for satisfactory distinction to myself as in imitation of the Example of the Times where it is printed in Italics. The former recapitulates in sufficient detail, the substance of the proceedings of the former meeting 20th March 1838. The latter assigns to the subscribers to the Chartered Bank, an intention not expressed, or to be traced on the proceedings of that day, and which, it seems to me impossible to maintain, can be fairly deduced from the premises on which, in the absence of expressed intention, it must be supposed to be based.

But admitting for the sake of Argument, and for that purpose only can I admit it, from the Documents before the Public, that the parties present at the meeting of the Subscribers to the Chartered Bank on the 20th March, did intend to make the Surrender of their rights after the 1st of October in the manner stated in the committee's report, and conceding for those parties, the rights also to dissolve their Partnership on that date, the question again arises whether the seceders could convey to others, that which they did not then, and never might possess, and further whether they could deprive their *fellow Subscribers*, who should decline to become members of the Joint Stock Bank, of their right to the advantages that would accrue to *them* by the arrival of a Charter after the 1st of October, and whether the Court of Directors and Board of Control, would have granted a Charter to the Seceding Shareholders of the Bank, originally contemplated, and other new Proprietors, to *their* exclusion.

I must now turn to the proceedings of the Joint Stock Bank Proprietors of the same day, and first to the Report of the Committee, which having been adopted by the meeting, is necessarily matter of record, and open to all fair observation at this time.

After adverting in its commencement, to what had been done at a meeting of the same Proprietors on the 20th March, the Committee proceed to report, that no time was lost in transmitting instructions to Mr. Ashburner, to act in conformity with the 2nd resolution (of the above meeting), which is there introduced in the terms quoted below, for the information of the meeting then assembled.

"2nd The resolutions passed this day (20th March "1838) at a General Meeting of the Subscribers to "the Chartered Bank having been laid before this "meeting.

"It is resolved to take immediate steps for the Establishment of a Joint Stock Bank at Bombay to be "disignated the "Bank of Bombay," and for this "purpose that the Provisional Committee be now "authorized to make the necessary arrangements, by "the next overland Packet to transmit an order for the "requisite Assistants, and materials being sent out "from England, with the least possible delay, and provided no decisive answer is obtained from the Home "Authorities, relative to a Charter, on or before the "the 1st October, that the Bank shall then be opened for business, or as soon thereafter as the requisite "arrangements may render practicable."

The Committee continue as follows, "In pursuance "of such instructions, your Committee have now the "pleasure to inform the meeting, that by the last advices from Mr. Ashburner, considerable progress "had been made, and he expected to be able to "ship the whole apparatus by the end of July, it being also his intention to leave London for Bombay "by the August overland mail. The arrival of Mr. "Ashburner, together with the Bank Assistants (who "were to accompany him), may therefore be daily ex"pected," and they then proceed to detail the reasons, which render it, in their opinion inexpedient to commence Banking operations forthwith, but add "in the mean time, as a first step, the Committee mean "to propose a resolution to this meeting, declaratory "of the Joint Stock Bank association being formed "from this date, for the "commencement (of business "I presume) with all practicable dispatch, consistent "with a regard to a proper degree of efficiency."

The remainder of the committee's report, relates chiefly to the provision of Capital, and matters unconnected with "*existing rights*" with reference to the charter, and does not therefore require to be further adverted to in this place.---but it may not be unimportant to quote the resolution adopted by the meeting, following the committee's abovementioned proposal, which stands as follows.

"Moved by Col. Griffith, seconded by Captain Bonnamy, and resolved"

"*2nd* That in accordance with the 2nd Resolution "of the meeting of the 20th March last, the Bank of "Bombay (to be under a Trust deed) is declared to be "established from this day's date, (viz. 2 October 1838) "and to commence business with all practicable dis"patch, after the arrival of the materials, daily expect"ted from England."

The foregoing Extracts from the Proceedings of the Joint Stock Bank Proprietors, embrace I believe, every thing they have put before the public, which bears in any degree upon the important question of "*existing rights*" and I must confess, that I do not find any thing in them, or the proceedings generally, which can be held to place the rights of the exclusive claimants of the Bank Charter, in a bit better position, than they appeared to me to stand, when the proceedings of the Proprietors of the projected Institutions, on the 20th March last first attracted my attention, and until the Proprietors of the Joint Stock Bank shall show, for no mention is made of it in their report, that in pursuance of the general authority vested in them, by the Resolution of the former meeting (20th March) to make the necessary arrangements in England for commencing business on the 1st October, they addressed Mr. Ashburner on that subject, and that the advices from him, to which they advert in their report, were in reply to such communication from them,—that the materials provided by Mr. Ashburner were paid for with their means, and that the Charter he was working for and expected to obtain, but to which, by a singular omission, no allusion is made in the report before me (2nd October) was intended for them, through his agency as the *then* recognized agent before the Court of Directors and Board of Control of the Joint Stock Bank Proprietary, I must continue to think that *it is at least a doubtful point* whether they are the PROPRIETORS, for whom the Charter was intended by the Home authorities, and whether the public, whose Judgement has been appealed to in more than one Instance by the Press on this occasion, are entitled to ask for this information from the Committee or not—one thing at least is clear, that the Government of India, whose Justice has been impugned by the Committee, and whose acts have been attacked in no measured language by the exclusive claimants and their supporters has a right to expect, in an appeal against those acts, and particularly as arising out of a disputed question before them, that they who have inveighed so loudly and unceasingly of late, against the decision that has been taken in Calcutta, shall satisfy them, and the Governor General, whose interference has been applied for, that they possess the right, the exclusive right they have so unhesitatingly claimed, and which by arousing the dormant energies of their disfranchised fellows, did I verily believe, lay the foundation of all their present disappointment.

I may add, that I have no personal interest in this matter, and that so little interest did I take in the Bank Question generally, that I never read a line, pro or con, or a word of the Proceedings of either Body, Chartered or Joint Stock, until the violence with which the subject was taken up here lately, following the rejection of the claims of a portion of the original shareholders in the Chartered Bank by the Joint Stock Bank Proprietary, and the consequent measures (as they appear to me) of the President of India in, Council excited my curiosity, and led me in the course of my subsequent investigation and inquiry to adopt the view of the case, as at present existing, which I have detailed in this, and my former memorandum of the 9th instant. Whether it is a correct one or not, it is for others than myself to decide. It will be sufficient for me just now to repeat, that notwithstanding the errors, which I think have been committed, by a portion of the Original Subscribers for a Chartered Bank, and by their Deputed Agents here, I still desire with reference to the Interests of the whole original Body, to see the Charter granted on the terms, and to the Parties the Court of Directors had in view, when the order for it passed their Board.

Bombay, 27th February 1839.

A most unfortunate accident we hear occurred on the *Hannah's* going to sea the other day, which cost Mr. Gimber the Head Pilot of the Port his life. It would appear that on quitting the *Hannah* outside to go on board his own boat, he had missed his footing or lost his hold in some way and fell into the Sea and was drowned. The Body has not yet been found.

We congratulate our townsmen that that abomination of abominations, the *Hooly festival*, is now over, It would not at all surprise us to hear that some pestilence, or horrible epidemic had broken out among the Professors of these Saturnalian rites, the scenes of filth and beastliness that every where met the eye, particularly yesterday, being enough to breed among the people the worst of diseases. We have witnessed in other countries idolatries extravagant enough, but nothing certainly to compare with the *Hooly*.

A Communication has been sent to us, by a Party unknown, representing the advantages that might acrue from the establishment of a "Native Fanam Magazine" upon the Plan, and something in character like the Penny Magazine, which, while it excluded all direct reference to religion, would convey instruction to the Natives of a kind suited to the average mind of the Community and connected with their every day business, such being one of the means by which the writer thinks the general religious conversion of the Natives might ultimately be effected. He states it, as an essential preliminary "that the stony heart must be softened before we can make due impression on it, the rock and citadel of their superstition must be removed by undermining and by solvents, and not by battery and pick axes."

As the spread of such a work would always keep pace with the spread of primary education, the government might by stimulating and even gently enforcing the lower orders to learn reading and writing most effectually promote the grand object in view, the ability to read and write being made a condition of all service under government, even of military service, except in times of exigency; which done, our Correspondent thinks the new Magazine would do the rest. The Government might farther aid the work by giving access to the public records and a little countenance and encouragement to the Editors as they proceeded in their labours.

The writer throws out a variety of other suggestions, all of a practical and useful kind, such as associating in the work an artist of some skill, and a medical gen-

Digitized by the Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

tleman who might contribute elementary articles on hes branch of science, and indeed in all its details treats his subject in so easy and skilful a way, that we have no doubt, of all men here, he is himself the best fitted to start such an undertaking. We were at a loss at first to imagine for what purpose he had addressed us, unless it was to elicit our opinion of his Plan; if his object was such, all we can say is, that we are inclined to think well of every scheme of the sort, that his appears very feasable and if entered upon with a rational prospect of success, shall always have our best support, regarding, as we do, the instruction of the native population, by whatever means effected, as one of the most important objects in our Anglo Indian polity, worthy of the greatest attention at all times, for it is only thus that the community of India will ever be raised to an equal rank with the other more favoured portions of the Empire.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

"The Family of Leuchtenberg.—A correspondent of the *Post* speculates this morning upon the [illegible] or of Russia, in bestowing the hand [illegible] daughter of the young Duke of Leuchtenberg. Among other inaccuracies, it is stated that one of the sisters of the Duchess "married to the Crown Prince of Sweden, but is yet without offspring;" and a conclusion is hence drawn that, "if the Swedish throne [illegible] (the Emperor) may possibly wish [illegible] to that dignity." Now, it so happens that the marriage of the Crown Prince of Sweden with the Princess Josephine of Leuchtenberg has already been blessed with five children, all living, the eldest of them, Charles, Duke of Scania, having almost completed his thirteenth year. The other children are—Francis, Duke of Upland, eleven; Oscar, Duke of Ostrogothia, nine; the Princess Charlotte, eight; and Charles, Duke of Dalecarlia, seven years of age. There is consequently no immediate danger of the throne of Sweden being declared vacant.—*Courier.*

Fur Prædestinatus.—On Saturday, Mr. Rowntree, a young man, twenty-one years of age, was found stealing some meat from a butcher's in Cottingham, near Beverley. From Rowntree's wealth and great respectability it was almost doubted that he was sane when he committed the act. This circumstance induced suspicion, a general search warrant was granted, and Mr. Rowntree taken into custody. On looking over the premises there were found sheets, shirts, table-linen, shifts, baby-cloths, knives and forks, tools, saucepans, china, tea, and indeed every imaginable article either of use or consumption, even of the most trifling value, which were claimed as the property of his neighbours, and had been stolen during a space of three years. On Monday the prisoner was brought before the magistrates of Beverley, but was remanded, many of those owning the goods refusing to prosecute.

Sir R. Donkin, according to a Kent Tory paper still prosecutes his canvass for the votes and interest of the inhabitants of Deal and of Sandwich in a manner that seems as if he was "walking over the course."—(Globe.)

We regret to announce the demise of the Hon. Lady Broadhead, lady of Sir Theodore Henry Broadhead, Bart., which took place at Hasting on Tuesday, after a lingering illness. Her Ladyship was in her 34th year, and was the only daughter of the present Lord Godolphin, and niece to the late Duke of Leeds, and to Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India. She has left an infant family.—Post, Dec. 10.

We learn that the 42d Regiment has received orders to embark immediately for British North America.—Globe, Feb. 7.

Our Irish correspondent has furnished us with a curious case in the Rolls Court in Dublin. Mr. Daniel Callaghan, *nisi*-member for Cork, has been sued by his brother for a certain estate, demised by promise only, as the plaintiff says in his bill, merely to provide the Collegian with a colourable qualification for sitting in Parliament. The demise was made by a brother of both parties, since deceased, to whom the plaintiff is heir-at-law. Notwitstanding the nature and purpose of this demise, however, Mr. Daniel Callagham has filed a bill to compel a specific performance of the promise, that is, to extort the *absolute property* in the estate, which, according to the plaintiff's statement, was lent to him only to deceive the House of Commons.—The case as represented (we are far from saying truly,) is one that would not be thought very respectable in this country. We allude to the subject, however, in order to warn men of the danger of supplying colourable qualifications; for without assuming, what we have no right to assume, that Mr. Daniel Callaghan has acted in the manner imputed to him, it is plain that, supposing the circumstances of the qualification such as they are described, he might do so.—Standard, Dec. 10.

New Remedy for Deafness.—In a communication in this week's *Lancet*, from Mr. Curtis, the Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, who from his situation must have had great experience in this line of practice, an account is given of the employment of a new remedy for Diseases of the Ear, the value of which has been exemplified in several cases. After remarking on the prevalent mistake that these diseases are incurable, and the consequent neglect of them, to which he attributes the greater number of cases of deafness, he observes that one of the principal and most common causes of that malady is deficiency of the natural secretion, arising from a want of action in the ceruminous glands, on removal of which the deafness generally disappears. For the purpose of effecting this Mr. Curtis has lately employed a solution of creosote, the application of which does not cause any pain or smarting sensation, the only sensible effect produced being a feeling of agreeable warmth. This preparation excites the action of the glands, and causes an abundant secretion of cerumen, thereby restoring hearing.—Courier, Dec. 10.

Illustration of Phrenology from Shakspeare.

Falstaff.—What is the gross sum that I owe the?

Hostess.—Marry, if thou wert an honest man, thyself and the money too. *(Adhesiveness Acquisitiveness.)* Thou didst swear to me upon a parcel-gilt goblet, sitting in my Dolphin chamber, at the round table, by a sea-coal fire, *(Locality* and *Eventuality)* on Wednesday in Whitsun Week, *(Time.)* when the Prince broke thy head for likening his father to a singing man of Windsor. *(Eventuality.)* Thou didst swear to me then, as I was washing thy wound, to marry me and make me my lady thy wife. *(Love of Approbation.)* Canst thou deny it; *(Conscientiousness.)* Did not Goodwife Keech, the butcher's wife, come in then, and call me Gossip Quickly, *(Individuality)* coming in to borrow a mess of vinegar; telling us she had a good dish of prawns, whereby thou didst desire to eat some *(Alimentiveness;)* whereby I told thee they were ill for a green wound, *Causality and Cautiousness.)* And didst thou not, when she was gone down stairs, desire me be no more so familiarity with such poor people; saying, that ere long, they should call me Madam. And didst thou not kiss me, and bid me fetch thirty shillings' *(Amativeness.)* I put thee now to the book-oath; deny it, if thou canst; *(Causality and Conscientiousness.*

Vacant Judgeship.—Lord Melbourne would feel exceedingly obliged to any lady or gentleman who could find enough to tell him who is the man to would be vacant judgeship to. If the Solicitor-General give the vacancy to Lose Penryn. If Mr. Erle has it, ministers will lose. If Sir John Campbell has it, they will lose Reading. If Sergeant Wilde has it, they will lose Oxford. If Sergeant Talfourd has it, although will lose Newark. If Sergeant [illegible]rgh, they must oppoint a new they might *not* lose Edinburgh. The appointment would probably Attorney-General, which again they would be beaten. If vacate some other seat where they will vacate Carlow, and Mr Maule is the new judge, he will be safe: it, however, just at this moment that is not quite is most likely that is the best chance, and therefore it [illegible]d, or Mr. Wightman. Maule, whose seat might be saved [illegible]ceed Sir James Park.—(John Bull.)—*Dec.* 17.

LAW OF DIVORCE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

There exists a wide difference betwixt the English law of divorce and that of other Protestant communities. In a former number we took occasion to notice the distinguishing features of our own law; and it is sufficient for our present purpose merely to observe, that in two of the integral parts of our empire a valid marriage cannot be annulled for any subsequent cause except by an act of the legislature; which is a plain proof that, in the eye of our law, the contract is indissoluble. On the other hand, in the rest of Protestant Europe, including Scotland, the established courts have authority to declare the tie to be at an end. And it is remarkable, that scarcely two countries professing the reformed faith agree in recognizing the same grounds of divorce; while in a few the judge merely sits to record the pleasure of the parties to be released from their vow. The Parliament of England has never annulled a marriage except for adultary. In the Scotch Court of Session the desertion of the one party by the other for a period of four years or upwards is in every respect as good a plea for terminating the contract; and it is sufficient if this period has elapsed when the judge is called on to pronounce his decree. Besides this, it is only required that the one party should ascertain the presence of the other in Scotland, as a residence of forty days there has been held to give the Scotch courts jurisdiction. And as, by a fiction or rule of law, the wife must answer to whatever courts her husband is bound to answer to, the forum of the wife, to use the language of the civilians follows the forum of the husband; and the husband has it in his power at at any time to draw his partner to a Scotch tribunal by merely residing for a short time within the Scotch territory, and then to proceed against her for an absolute divorce * * * The Scotch Courts are ready to divorce all who sue in them, of whatever country they may be subjects, and however short may have been their residence in Scotland. They have issued, as it were, a general proclamation to all married couples who may be tired of their bonds, to resort to Scotland, and there shake them off. It is enough if they have only touched that happy shore, and some may even go so far as to pollute it with their offences for the very purpose of regaining their freedom. Nor do the evils of the system end here. The consequences of second marriage after a Scotch divorce are still more embarrassing than even the facilities there afforded for obtaining such a divorce are revolting. Our judges were unanimously of opinion, that such a marriage was bigamy, and accordingly sentenced a person of the name of Lolly, who had been divorced in Scotland and afterwards married in England, to transportation for seven years. But neither the personal incapacity nor the criminal offence of contracing a second marriage can have any existence at all in Scotland. A party may, therefore, if he marry a few yards southward be guilty of felony, though he would be lawfully and honestly married if the ceremony should have been performed a few yards to the north. The same party may be married for some, but not for other purposes and the issue of the marriage may be legitimate when they sue in our courts as next of kin, bastards when they claim as heirs; they may succeed to a Scotch peerage, and yet lose their English titles and estates; and the relict of a deceased husband may be his widow when she demands his chattels, his concubine when she counts as dowable of his land * * * Such is the embarrassing effect of the opposition between the law of two parts of the same state, both of which nevertheless concur in rejecting the Roman Catholic doctrine of the indissolubility of marriage, and which differ only in the mode and form of granting a divorce. The importance of the question, and the necessity of bringing it to a speedy settlement, cannot but be obvious to every one. It involves a conflict between the laws of two neighbouring kingdoms, the inhabitants of which are in constant intercourse with each other, which have the same language and habits, and owe allegiance to the same Sovereign; and its further continuance ought to be deprecated as well on account of the children, whose hereditary rights and succession to property it exposes to imminent hazard and danger, as for the sake of society at large, which is interested in no aim of policy more than in preserving the proper respect and esteem of all orders for the relations of the marriage state.—*Monthly Law Magazine.*

LADY HESTER STANHOPE.

Colonel W. F. P. Napier has addressed us the following letter, dated from Freshfield, near Bath, Dec. 4th:—

"Sir—The correspondence of Lady Hester Stanhope, recently published, has given occasion for mirth with some unthinking people. It may in the end be found a serious matter. The "crack-brained lady," as some of your contemporaries—falling, with the true instinct of baseness, upon what appeared to them a helpless and afflicted woman—have called her, may appear, judged by English customs, somewhat wild in her views and expressions; but in the East she is, as she well deserves to be, for her nobleness and virtue, revered. Her influence is vast with the Arab tribes, and with all those who have suffered from Ibrahim's army, or who sigh over the tottering condition of the Turkish empire. She, more than any person, can secure to England the friendship of nations whose good-will must be vitally essential to our interests when, and the time must soon come, we have to contend with Russia for the independence of the Porte. And if her disposition was not too noble, too magnanimous to seek such revenge. English travellers in the East might bitterly rue the insults offered to Lady Hester Stanhope. It is no idle vaunt, no "crack-brained" threat, for her to say, "the gauntlet has been thrown down before no driveller or coward." To more than woman's quickness of perception, intuitive judgment, and fortitude, she adds more than man's sagacity, intrepidity, and daring. The extent of her power and resolution may be understood too late. If driven, by insult, to active enmity, she can, and will, do more, of hurt to the interests of England in the East—ay, more of hurt than the pitiful policy of Lord Palmerston has already done in that quarter. Her policy will stir men's feelings. It will bear no resemblance to that which has sent the British fleet to Malta, when it should have been in the Dardanelles to support the Sultan's treaty of commerce, and, in compensation, rigorously maintain the Sultan's capitulations of commerce, by directing the British consuls to persecute and insult an insolated, and, as it is erroneously supposed, a helpless woman. It may be asked, what have I to do with the matter? In early life I was an inmate of Mr. Pitt's house, when Lady Hester Stanhope was the mistress of it, and when those who now insult her wood have been too happy to be allowed to lick the dust from her shoes. The hospitality, the kindness, the friend-ship I then experienced from Lady Hester did not cease with Mr. Pitt's death nor by me are they forgotten: nor is the friendship which subsisted between my family, and her gallant brothers, Charles and James Stanhope, while they lived. I remain, etc.,

W. F. P. Napier, Colonel.

This is a noble spirited letter, worthy of the gallant soldier who writes it, and of the eminent and high-minded lady who is its subject.—Times, Dec. 10,

MR. FOX MAULE.

It is with pleasure that we notice an eloquent address, delivered by the Hon. Fox Maule to a very numerous assemblage of the electors and inhabitants of Perthshire, who last week met to entertain him as a guest. Mr. Fox Maule was very happy in his exposure of the impudent inconsistency of the Tories in respect to the new Poor-law and to the Navy—two points on which, it must be owned, they have signally and surpassingly evinced their superiority to all sense of shame. Some excellent observations fell from him on the subject of the torch-light meetings, in deprecation of which all honest men of all parties will unite their voices. We trust that his anticipations will be realized, and that "lawful" means will be employed firmly and temperately, to express this incendiary spirits in its first attempt to blaze. Mr. Maule, we observe, is still—yes, still—unconvinced of the necessity of adopting the principle of secret voting! Even after the experiences of last year—after the examples which every day brings us—Mr. Fox Maule remains unconverted to the doctrine of the Ballot. But let it be carefully and distinctly borne in mind that he is only *just* unconverted; one move further—one word of declaration more—and we have a distinct avowal from him that the Ballot must be the principal on which all the members of the Government and all the Rational Radicals who support them, must meet as on a common ground of political sentiment.—*Courier, Dec.* 25.

FRANCE.

"The position of the French Government at the present moment is, perhaps, more critical than at any period during the last eight years, and it will require all the address of the King to disengage himself from the difficulties by which he is surrounded; for, in point of fact, it is against his obsequious Cabinet, that a formidable coalition has been formed in the Chamber of Deputies, the immediate consequence of which will be the desolution of Count Mole's Ministry, but the ultimate object of which is to compel Louis Philippe to renounce a system of personal interference in all the details of Administration. This system has already given character of quasi-absolutism to the Government of the country, and in a few years would as effectually eradicate every vestige of constitutional liberty, as could have been done by the successful enforcement of the ordinances of Polignac. We will not attempt, therefore, to disguise the fact, that the embarrassments of Count Mole, and his approaching fall, have afforded us more gratification than regret, persuaded, as we are, that it will be difficult for the King to choose from among the members of the present coalition, any set of men likely to conduct the Government with less credit to their country, or from whom we may not hope for conduct better calculated to consolidate the cause of civil and religious liberty. Hitherto, in general, every ministerial crisis in France, particularly since the accession of the House of Orleans, has been brought on by a mere struggle for place; at present we think we see for once a constitutional principle at stake, in the success of which we can feel an interest, and the failure of which would place France more than ever under the influence of the Eastern Powers of Europe.—*Courier, Dec.* 25.

We have seen a private letter from Paris this morning, in which it is positively stated that King Louis Philippe sent to M. Guizot, on Wednesday, to demand whether the letter felt confident that he could form a Ministry, in case of the retreat of the present Cabinet, and that M. Guizot replied in the affirmative,—(Courier.)

The *Journal des Debats* of Friday has an article on the subject of Canada, which affords a satisfatory testimony from a *French*, and nowise too friendly witness, of the mild and indulgent administration by England of the conquered province. The writer in the *Debats* takes pains to prove our power approaching an end; but he does us the justice to say that it has been gently exercised. "It must be owned," he says, "that England has a right to invoke the recollections of a liberal and enlightened administration *(liberal*, we should say, but not always very enlightened), since, instead of treating Canada like a conquered country, she has faithfully respected her rights, traditions, and usages." In another place the writer says, and says truly, "The English Government has done nothing to merit Canadian hatred." Nevertheless the *debats* thinks we must ultimately lose the country; and founds its opinion on the necessity (which is now clearly recognised) of "opening the course of reforms, of which *emancipation* is the last term." The writer asks, "Will it be possible, even if the country were tranquil, to introduce all the innovations admitted in the United States, and even those admitted in France, without another innovation—the most grave of all—inevitably being the consequence—namely, *national independence* ?" We reply, we do not know whether it is or is not possible to introduce all the improvements which are requisite, without preparing final independence. And we add that this consideration would not in the slightest degree withhold us from introducing whatever changes are locally beneficial. It is not the legitimate policy of any free country to frame its colonial measures to *stop the growth* of colonies into nations. We may just advert, in closing, to an eccentric letter which Colonel Thompson has addressed to the Hull Working Men's Association, from which we extract the following sentences on the frontier marauders who have been resently made prisoners by our forces in Canada:—

"These men are to be put to death after a mock court-martial; I do not know whether Don Carlos went through any such process, but whether he did or not is indifferent. There is no law in existence for putting a prisoner of war to death by any such proceeding, any more than if Lord John Russell should send a number of his epauletted footmen to put you or me to death on proof of our identity."

Colonel Thompson's "sympathy" seems to have driven him out of his wits. We should like to know by what law, English or American, the captured marauders have become *prisoners of war*. Their government disavows them; is our government called upon to invest them with immunities which their own does not claim? At the same time, we acknowledge that we should greatly prefer to see these bandits, whom their own States would thank us to rid them of, shipped to one of our penal colonies, rather than subjected to capital punishment. The example might be equally warning, and the excitement of odium less practicable.—(Globe.)

BELGIUM.

"The affairs of Belgium begin to be of stirring interest. A letter from thence speaks of an impending insurrection, in which the King, as a protestant, would probably be the first victim. There can be little doubt that the Belgian priests, now constituting the *real* sovereignty, would gladly rid themselves of the scandal of even apparent allegiance to a heretical monarch; but we might trust to their craftiness to postpone the attainment of that object until they can effect it more safely than at present, were there no reason to suspect the activity of foreign prompters. Between the Jesuit establishment at Liege and the Court of St. Petersburg a close connection and correspondence has, to *our own knowledge*, subsisted since 1827—how much longer we are unable to say—and every moment of the Romish party in Belgium has, since that time at least, been directed by Russian intrigue. It may seem strange that a court so closely connected with the royal family of the Netherlands as the Court of Russia is, should take the part taken by the Russian prompters of the priests' rebellion of 1830; but, whoever will reflect upon the equivocal conduct of the Crown Prince of the Neatherlands (the member of his family most nearly connected with Russia) upon that occasion, and more specially upon the gains of the Czar by the Belgium revolution and its accompaniments, will have little doubt from what quarter the rebellion came. The eldest son of King William did not discharge the duty of a faithful subject, much less of a son. We would not willingly say worse of a member of his illustrious house. By the Belgium revolution, Russia bribed the Jacobins of France and the Radical ministry of England to permit her to rivet chains upon the unhappy Poles, in contempt of the guarantees given by both France and Great Britain to protect the liberties of that oppressed and noble people. By a master-stroke of treacherous policy too, Russia made the Belgian revolution the reason for withdrawing from the Levant the British fleet, which then seemed to present the only obstacle to the utter subjugation of the Turkish empire. Russia is again active. New commotions are threatned in Belgium by those who are notoriously the agents of Russian intrigue. Can there be any doubt that this is the work of those "perfidious Greeks of the Lower Empire," as Napoleon truly called the Russian politicians? Besides the general and constant motive of embroiling Western Europe in a war, that may leave him at leisure to prosecute his own designs, Nicholas may wish to avenge upon the uncle of the Queen of the United Kingdom the late checks (alas! how much too late) imposed by this empire upon his ambitious career. The wiser course, perhaps, for Leopold to pursue would be to return to the security and quiet of Claremont, for the present posture of affairs in Belgium threatens not only insurrection, but foreign war; and however foreign war in the Low Countries may end, one of its certain results will be to sweep away the practical absurdity of Belgium as a distinct and independent state. If France prevail, the country will be incorporated with France; in any other event the King of the Netherlands and the King of Prussia will divide the spoil between them; but the ludicrous nuisance of this rebellion-generated state, unable to defend itself, will not be permitted longer to spread infection and discord through Europe. Standard.

GREECE.

Letter of the 25th ult. from Athens give currency to rumours of a change in the Greek Ministry, which they represent as now more probable than ever.—The King is said devote the most unremitting attention to business, and to have granted no private audiences since his return. The Queen was in excellent health. Some sensation had been created in Athens by a violent assault which had been made upon M. Antomades, editor of the *Minerva*, by several individuals who attacked him as he was quitting a friend's house, and so severely maltreated him that he was confined to his bed for several days. The populace were also much dissatisfied at the dismissal of Colonel Graillard, Military Commandant at Athens, in consequence of a dispute in which he had been engaged whilst in the exercise of his functions, with a member of the *corps diplomatique*.—The King of Greece had issued an Ordonnance decreeing that the two daughters of Marco Botzaris, who are left without any inheritance, are to be endowed with 500 *stremma* of national lands and a sum of 6000 drachmas in money.

The following romantic story is related as a fact in a letter from Thessalonica, dated November 10:—"Mustapha Pacha, reputed to be the ablest of all the police-officers of Turkey, has just delivered Macedonia from a formidable band of brigands, who have infested the country for upwards of four years. The means he took are too singular not to be mentioned. Having learnt that a young Albanian girl, bearing the name of Theodosia Maria Samik, residing at Mielnik, a town on the frontier of Greece, had secret communications with the robbers, Mustapha had her watched and questioned, but could not obtain any disclosures. He then engaged one of his lieutenants, named Ismael, a young man of remarkable personal beauty, to go and endeavour to gain her affections. This officer succeeded to such a degree, that she became warmly attached to him, and informed him that her real name was Eudoxia Theresa Gherundaxi, and that she was the niece of the chief of the brigands. Michael Gregorio Ghergundaxi, whose troop amounted to between 1,400 and 1,500 men. She painted in glowing terms the charms of their errant and adventurous life, and urged Ismael to join them. He pretended to yield to her instances, and then learnt further from her that her uncle would hold a General muster of his band on Oct. 28, in the forest of Pheloidos. All this Ismael communicated to Mustapha, but, in order to avert suspicion, went with his fair one to the rendezvous. The wily Mustapha collected his troops, surrounded the assembled freebooters, and as they refused the surrender, attacked them with all his forces. The greatest number of the brigands fell on the spot, preferring death on the field to capture and an ignominious excution. A few escaped for the moment, but they were afterwards taken, and are now waiting their sentence in the citadel of Thessalonica. Among the dead were found the chief, Gherundaxi, whose head was cloven by a stroke from a sabre, and the young Lieutenant Ismael, whose breast had been penetrated by a musket ball. Mustapha cut off the heads of all the killed, and has paraded them in triumph through the town. The wretched Eudoxia, on discovering the treachery of her lover, has fallen into a state of complete abandonment, and is believed to have entirely lost her senses. Mustapha has taken her into his own palace, ordered that every care her deplorable condition requires shall be lavished upon her." *Galignani's Messenger.—Deb.* 17

NORTH AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

An express copy of this annual document appears to have reached the office of the *John Bull*, by what means we are not informed, but *John* assures us of its authenticity, We confiine ourselves to a few chief extracts:—

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled,

"In addressing you in this my second annual Message, I inform you that you cannot sufficiently express your thanks to me for preserving you in health, wealth, and prosperity. It is owing to me that the planetary system of government in this tremendous creation remains in unity, and that round me, as your common centre, you all drink light, and life, and glory from my aspect—That's fact.

"I have convinced the 'boys' that it is their interest not to cut one another's throats about the land I do possess, but to cut the throats of the aliens not within the planetary system on my continent, touching the land I do not possess—That's a fact.

"This policy is now carried out from Labrador to Cape Horn, and, whether the French grap the island of Cuba, under pretence of blockading Mexico, or the English kick up a row in Canada, under pretence of—no matter what, the end will be the same: both French and English, and all sub-lunatic things, are but factors of my future glory—That's a fact

"Upon the superficies, my diplomatic relations with France are as per last—That's a fact.

"With Russia I have, above and below the superficies, a perfect understanding. Dallas versus Clanricarde are the ace of trumps against the deuce of diamonds, which is not a trump—That's a fact.

"With Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark Naples, Holland, and the Pope, things are *in statu quo*. My claims on Portugal, although acknowledged to be just, I have ordered my Chancellor of the Exchequer to mark on his balance sheet as a bad debt. Portugal is not worth powder nor shot—That's a fact.

"The civil war in Spain has not yet produced its intended fruits, namely, the transfer to me of the Spanish Colonies, on my constituting as a compromise for the nontransfer of British Colonies on the same continent, and on my Archipelago. My Ambassador at Madrid must sleep but seldom, and then with one eye open. My claims on the province, nicknamed the kingdom of Belgium, have not yet been paid, but as the English are going to set up a bank in Brussels, in order, I suppose, to benefit the coal-mongers of Durham, the instant that Bank shall be in discountable operation, I shall send in my bill to Leopold, and demand instant payment, or adopt proceedings—That's a fact.

"With Brazil, and all our southern neighbours, we are on the most friendly footing, with the exception that some of you occasionally walk into their cotton, corn and baccy plantations. Give the savages rum, make them drunk, then make them go ahead, and then no treaties with me will be violated: and when these savages, as your van-guard shall have squatted, sell them to depart or die, they may take their choice—That's a fact.

"They talk of impeaching John George Lampton They dare as soon impeach Old Nick. Where is the man in the British Parliament with clean hands to do it? Is not every man, yea, and every woman, in England, supplying me with the sinews of war? and yet the legislature has not yet made it high treason to do so—That's a fact.

"I have ordered my Ambassador in London to propose, for my present purposes, the purchase of all Queen Victoria's nominal dominions in this hemisphere, and I shall then borrow money in London to pay for them. I must always have the Londoners in advance both to the sun and the planets. Extracting a tooth a-day will bring even a Jew to reason—That's a fact.

"You will expect me to say something about the currency. Bah! These are my resolves—you shall rob Peter of as much as you can, to pay Paul as little as possible, as the means of dieting the rest of the apostles—That's a fact."—(Ledger.)—*Dec.* 17.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The packet *Mutine*, Lieut. Pawle, has arrived from Brazil. [illegible] Commodore Sullivan had left Rio, for the northern ports. When the packet left Rio, on October 28, the Chambers had adjourned for the Session, and all was tranquil. The late report of an insurrection at Bahia is denounced as extravagantly false. There is nothing of moment from Rio Grande. The *Mutine* was detained at Rio a fortnight, by order of the British authority, to wait for the intelligence expected up from Buenos Ayres on the subject of a negotiation then in existence between the besiegers and the besieged, the French minister having left Rio for that purpose some days previous. At the period of her sailing matters were in the same state, and the blockade was still vigorously enforced. The following is an extract from our correspondent's letter:—

"Monte Video, Oct. 4.—The blockade of Buenos Ayres by the French is kept up, and as the ultimatum of the French Admiral has been sent up here and negatived by Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, a declaration of war is hourly looked for. The English packet brings news of 30th ult. from Buenos Ayres; and report says the French have already taken possession of the island called Martin Garcia, which is in the mouth of the river, and was garrisoned by Buenos Ayrean troops; every thing is at a dead stand still in that city, which consequently turns to the advantage of this place, but how long this will last is conjectural. We continue closely besieged by the rebels; so much so that milk and vegetables cannot be got for money, nor indeed provisions of any kind except those in store. The troops and the insurgents have had skirmishes outside the gates every day, which occasionally afford us some amusement to look at from the tops of the houses; indeed they are now such commons sights that few persons pay any attention to them unless they are more severe than usual; on fine evenings they keep it up till midnight. All we want here is peace to make this Country one of the finest in the world. As for the news round Cape Horn we have not had any of late, in consequence of [illegible]turbed state of Buenos Ayres, and also of the [illegible] carrying on with Santa [illegible] *Globe, Dec.* 16

MISCELLANEA.

Town Residences.—By Weyland, and other political economists, great towns have been called the *graves* of mankind; but they are now comparativaly the abodes of health and longevity. Thus the annual mortality of London, in 1700, was one in 25; in 1750, one in 21; in 1801, and the four preceding years, one in 33; in 1810, one in 38; and in 1821, one in 40. "The increased mortality," says Sir Gilbert Blane, "in the middle of the last century, has been imputed to the great abuse of spirituous liquors, which was checked about that time by the imposition of high duties. The other causes of superior health seem to consist in a general improvement in the habits of life, particularly with regard to ventilation and cleanliness; more ample supply of water, particularly since the new water-companies begun to supply the town; greater abundance and better quality of food; the improved state of medicine, and the better management of children;" to which we may add, the influence of *vaccination*. An analogous improvement in salubrity has occurred in the other large towns of the kingdom.

The Gin Palaces.—The extensive scale on which the gin palaces (that is, splendid shops for the sale of intoxicating liquour) are established in London, and the ostentations manner in which the business of even the smallest among them is divided into branches, is most amusing. A handsome plate of ground glass in one door directs you to the "Counting-house;" another to the "Bottle Department;" a third, to the "Wholesale Department;" a fourth, to the "Wine Promenade," and so forth, until we are in daily expectation of meeting with a "Brandy Bell," or a "Whisky Entrance." Then ingenuity, is exhausted in devising attractive titles for the different descriptions of gin; and the dram-drinking portion of the community, as they gaze upon the gigantic white and black announcements, which are only to be equalled in size by the figures beneath them, are left in a state of pleasing hesitation between "the Crean of the Valley," "the Out and Out," "the No Mistake," "the Good for Mixing," "the real Knock-me-down," "the celebrated Butter Gin," "the regular Flare-up," and a dozen other equally inviting and wholesome *liqueurs*. Although places of this description are to be met with in every second street, they are invariably numerous and splendid in precise proportion to the dirt and poverty of the surrounding neighbourhood. The ginshops in and near Drury Lane, Holborn, St. Giles's, Covent Garden, and Clare Market, are the handsomest in London—there is more filth and squalid misery near those great thoroughfares than in any part of this mighty city.

We will endeavour to sketch the bar of a large ginshop, and its ordinary customers, for the edification of such of our readers as may not have had opportunities of observing such scenes; and on the chance of finding one well suited to our purpose, we will make for Drury Lane, through the narrow streets and dirty courts which divide it from Oxford Street, and that classical spot adjoining the brewery at the bottom of Tottenham-court-road, best known to the initiated as the "Rookery." The filthy and miserable appearance of this part of London can hardly be imagined by those (and there are many such) who have not witnessed it. Wretched houses, with broken windows patched with rags and paper, every room let out to a different family, and in many instances to two, or even three: fruit and "sweet-stuff" manufacturers in the cellars; barbers and red-herring venders in the front parlours; cobblers in the back; a bird-fancier in the first floor, three families on the second; starvation in the attics; Irishmen in the passage; a "musician" in the front kitchen, and a charwoman and five hnngry children in the back one—filth every where—a gutter before the houses and a drain behind them—clothes drying at the windows, slops emptying from the ditto; girls of fourteen or fifteen, with matted hair, walking about barefooted, and in old white greatcoats, almost their only covering; boys of all ages, in coats of all sizes, and no coats at all; men and women, in every variety of scanty and dirty apparel, lounging about, scolding, drinking, smoking, squabbling fighting, and swearing.

You turn the corner. What a change! All is light and brilliancy. The hum of many voices issues from that splendid ginshop which forms the commencement of the two streets opposite, and the gay building with the fantastically ornamented parapet, the illuminated clock, the plate-glass windows surrounded by stucco rosettes, and its profusion of gas-lights in richly gilt burners, is perfectly dazzling when contrasted with the darkness and dirt we have just left. The interior is even gayer than the exterior. A bar of French-polished mahogany, elegantly carved, extends the whole width of the place; and there are two side-aisles of great casks, painted green and goid, enclosed within a light brass rail, and bearing such inscriptions as "Old Tom, 594;" "Young Tom, 360;" "Sampson, 1421." Behind the bar is a lofty and spacious saloon, full of the same enticing vessels, with a gallery running round it, equally well furnished. On the counter, in addition to the usual spirit apparatus, are two or three little baskets of cakes and biscuits, which are carefully secured at the top with wickerwork, to prevent their contents being unlawfully abstracted. Behind it are two showily-dressed damsels with large necklaces, dispensing the spirits and "compounds" They are assisted by the ostensible proprietor of the concern, a stout coarse fellow in a fur camp, put on very much on one side to give him a knowing air, and display his sandy whiskers to the best advantage.

Look at the groups of customers, and observe the different air with which they call for what they want, as they are more or less struck by the grandeur of the establishment. The two old washerwomen, who are seated on the little bench to the left of the bar, are rather overcome by the head-dresses and haughty demeanour of the young ladies who officiate; and receive their half-quartern of gin-and-peppermint with considerable deference, prefacing a request for "one of them soft biscuits," with a "just be good enough, ma'am," &c. They are quite astonished at the impudent air of the young fellow in the brown coat and white buttoms, who, ushering in his two companions, and walking up to the bar in as careless a manner as if he had been used to green and gold ornaments all his life, winks at one of the young ladies with singular coolness, and calls for a "kervotten and a three-out glass" just as if the place were his own.

Observe the group on the other sides: those two old men who came in "just to have a drain," finished their third quartern a few seconds ago; thay have made themselves crying drunk, and the fat comfortable looking elderly women, who had "a glass of rum-*srub*" each, having chimed in with their complaints on the hardness of the times, one of the women has agreed to stand a glass round, jocularly observing, that "grief never mended no broken bones; and as good people's wery scarce, what I says is, make the most on 'em, and that's all about it;" a sentiment which appears to afford unlimited satisfaction to those who have nothing to pay.

It is growing late, and the throng of men, women, children, who have been constantly going in and out, dwindles down to two or three occasional stragglers—cold wretched-looking creatures, in the last stage of emaciation and disease. The knot of Irish labours at the lower end of the place, who have been alternately shaking hands with, and threatening the life of, each other for the last hour, becomes furious in their disputes; and finding it impossible to silence one man, who is particularly anxious to adjust the difference, they resort to the infallible expedient of knocking him down and jumping on him afterwards. Out rush the man in the fur cap, and the pot-boy: a scene of riot and confusion ensues: half the Irishmen get shut out, and the other half get shut in, the pot-boy is knocked in among the tubs in no time; the landlord hits every body and every body hits the landlord; the barmaids screem; in come the police, and the rest is a confused mixture of arms, legs, staves, torn coats, shouting, and struggling. Some of the party are borne off to the station-house, and the remainder slink home to beat their wives for complaining, and kick the children for daring to be hungry.

Printed at the Courier [illegible], by Sc[illegible]